

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

NEW HAVEN SYSTEM HAS DEFICIT FOR YEAR SAYS ANNUAL REPORT

Due to Payment of the Eight Per Cent Dividend and an Increase in the Operating Expenses

RAILROAD IS BEHIND

Wages Raised, Declares Mr. Mellen, but Proposed Advance in Freight Rates Was Checked by U. S. Board

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S REPORT

Passengers carried	83,193,164
Tons of freight	23,257,011
Passenger revenue	\$42,393,469
Freight revenue	36,030,480
Operating expenses	58,070,426
Rent, int. on bonds, etc.	18,807,116
Dividends paid	10,880,000
Total outstanding debentures	151,593,200
Outstanding bonds	60,961,000
Stock	175,870,025
Property investment	285,596,840
Working assets	108,508,742

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The steam, trolley and water routes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and its gas, electric and water companies, collectively known as the New Haven system, had a combined revenue of \$87,230,963 for the year. The system's total net revenue was \$30,558,845, which minus taxes, rentals and interest on bonds and debentures left a net income of \$10,573,403. The 8 per cent dividend declared by the road required \$10,880,000, leaving a deficit for the year of \$313,288.

These facts are contained in the general statement of the affairs of the company for the year ended June 30, 1911, given out at the road's headquarters in this city today. The report is a bewildering procession of millions. For all practical purposes too it is a roster of the main shipping and passenger channels of New England.

The following named companies are included in the combined income account: The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, Central New England Railroad Company, the Connecticut Company, New York & Stamford Railroad Company, the Westchester Railroad Company, Berkshire Street Railway Company, the Vermont Company, Hoosick Falls Railroad Company, Housatonic Power Company, the Rhode Island Company, the New England Navigation Company, Maine Steamship Company and New Bedford, Martha Vineyard & Nantucket Company.

Because the New Haven's interest in the New York, Ontario & Western, Boston & Maine and controlled companies and Maine Central and controlled lines are regarded as investments these lines are excluded from the combined income account. The revenue from these routes would add probably another \$25,000,000 to the New Haven's gross earnings power.

Charles S. Mellen's annual report, as predicted, is a prominent feature of the general statement. Of the parent New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, his report showed that it incurred a deficit of \$1,267,539 in the year. Its total operating revenue was \$62,153,464, and total net revenue, \$22,654,594. Income from other sources brought the total income to \$28,255,160. Interest on bonds and debentures, rentals and miscellaneous took \$17,067,848, leaving a net income of \$11,187,312, which was more than swept away by the 8 per cent dividend on stock.

When the report forsakes figures for ordinary reading matter it recalls recent events affecting the road. The Federal express wreck is treated by Mr. Mellen at some length.

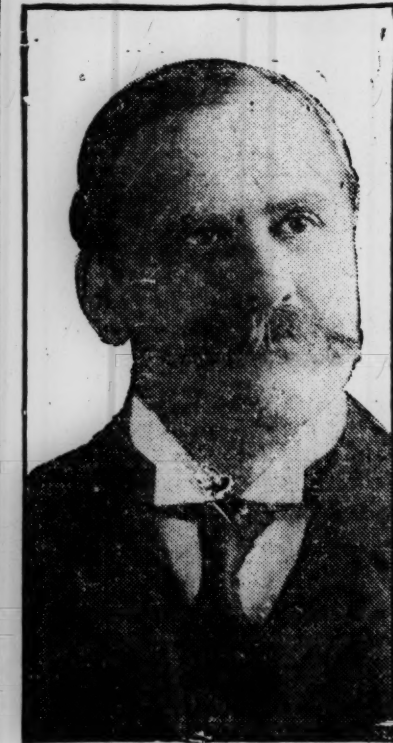
The statement of the accident and casualty fund discloses that the fund increased \$434,638 in the last year and paid out claims amounting to \$285,639. Reserve on hand for outstanding claims is \$740,908.

FIREMEN TO MEET IN KEENE

KEENE, N. H.—The New Hampshire State Firemen's Association will hold its annual convention in Keene this week.

ADDED RETURNS INCREASE LEAD FOR FROTHINGHAM

DEMOCRATS SELECTED BY PARTY FOR FIRST TWO OFFICES IN STATE



(Copyright by Marceau)
EUGENE N. FOSS



DAVID I. WALSH

ONE SURPRISE ONLY IN DEMOCRATIC VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET

Frank J. Donahue Proves an Easy Winner Over Edward O. Skelton for the Secretary of State Nomination

MR. JOYCE A VICTOR

George W. Anderson Named for Attorney-General—Party Much Pleased With Showing That It Made

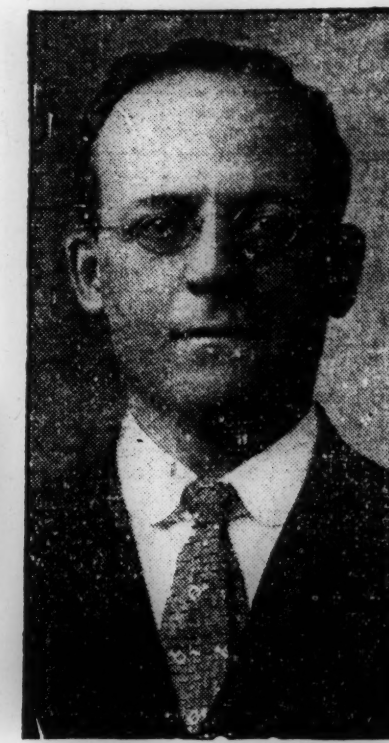
From a Democratic standpoint there was but one surprise in Tuesday's primaries, that being the victory scored by Frank J. Donahue over Edward O. Skelton for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state.

In the lightest Democratic ballot in (Continued on page four, column one)

NAMED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO HEAD TICKET IN STATE ELECTION



(Copyright by Marceau)
LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM



(Copyright by Marceau, Boston)
ROBERT LUCE

VOTE FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE REACHES AGGREGATE OF 66,543

Speaker Walker and Representative White Carry Several Places but Fall Way Behind in the State

BOSTON POLL LIGHT

McGregor and Cushing Nominated for the Governor's Council—Secretary Langtry Is an Easy Winner

The latest revised figures with all returns in except the town of Gosnold for three gubernatorial candidates for both parties show a total vote of 113,470 for the Republicans and the Democratic 68,184. This makes a combined total of 181,654 votes polled by the gubernatorial candidates as against a total of 401,820 polled at the last state election.

The new figures are: Republican, Frothingham 66,543; Walker 28,205; White 18,632. This gives a plurality for Frothingham over Walker of 38,248, and over both his opponents of 19,616. The Democratic vote was: Foss 63,161; Hissen 5023. Governor Foss' majority was 58,138.

Leading politicians of both parties today declare that the new direct primary law worked successfully in Massachusetts Tuesday. It was pointed out at the Republican state headquarters that about 125,000 Republicans went to the polls yesterday to register their choice of candidate. This number was about twice as large as the number predicted by many and about 10,000 more than the state committee had looked for.

Quincy Vote Late

Quincy returns, which did not reach city hall until 3:30 this morning, resulted as follows: Frothingham 1119; Walker 463; White 175.

This gives Mr. Frothingham a plurality over Mr. Walker in Quincy of 650, and a majority over all of 18.

In the contests for representative for the fifth district Walter E. Piper received the Republican nomination and Michael P. Sullivan the Democratic. For the sixth district, William J. Leslie was the Republican choice, and John J. McDevitt the Democratic.

The three-cornered contests for Republican candidate for county commissioner was carried by John F. Merrill by a plurality of 500.

Returns received in the contest for county commissioner for Norfolk county indicate that Mr. Merrill of Quincy, present chairman of the board and a candidate for re-nomination, has won over Eugene H. Sprague of Quincy, and Lewis E. Flye of Holbrook by a plurality of at least 1500.

All returns are in except in five towns, (Continued on page five, column one)

ITALY'S WARNING TO TURKEY HAS REPLY DENYING INCITEMENT

BULLETIN

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Italian government has delivered an ultimatum to Turkey demanding that the latter agree to an occupation of Tripoli. The ultimatum states that unless Turkey replies before Thursday the province will be occupied without further discussion.

Turkey had replied to the first Italian note, which drew attention to the reports that the Arab population of Tripoli was being incited against Italians and also warned Turkey that the dispatch of war materials to Tripoli would be regarded as an unfriendly act. The reply denies the truth of the reports and states that measures have been adopted to maintain order.

BERLIN—It is believed here that Turkey will give way to Italy in regard to Tripoli as Germany and Austria, and even Great Britain, are seeking a peaceable settlement, and Turkey has neglected to guard her possession sufficiently.

LONDON—Insurance policies at Lloyds against the outbreak of hostilities are now selling at 40 per cent. This is considered due to the admission at Constantinople that Italy's note is regarded as an ultimatum, violation of which would result in a declaration of war by Italy.

In Tripoli the native Turks have armed themselves and have organized independent companies which are drilling both night and day. All of the gunsmiths have disposed of their stocks. Most of the Italian merchants have fled. The English colony at Tripoli today sent an appeal here asking the government to come to its aid. Members are unable to get out of Tripoli as the Italian steamships are refusing passage to any but Italians. British and French steamers will be sent to Tripoli at once to take away all foreigners who desire to leave. The situation is expected to come to a head within 24 hours.

The general strike has not materialized in the Italian provinces, but the socialist leaders declare that every union man in the cities is ready to obey as soon as directed to leave his employment. The majority of the newspapers deplore the proposal of anti-military action and pressure is being brought to bear on the socialist leaders.

One thing that has angered the Ital-

(Continued on page seven, column two)

SAMUEL F. PERKINS GIVES EXHIBITION OF MAN-LIFTING KITES

NEW YORK—Samuel F. Perkins started the events at the Nassau Boulevard aviation meet today by making his first ascension in the vicinity of New York and the first in the East since his return from the Pacific coast. He used 14 kites, each 12 feet tall, which lifted him to a height of 125 feet.

The army officers at the meet, Captain Beck and Lieutenants Arnold and Milling, expressed their desire to go up tomorrow. Mr. Perkins will show them at that time the advantages in using the kites for scouting purposes in warfare.

Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster-general of the United States, today is receiving the congratulations of brother officials and others for his qualification as an aerial mail carrier on Long Island late Tuesday afternoon.

While a large crowd cheered the postmaster-general took a seat beside Capt. Beck of the U. S. army in the latter's aeroplane at the Nassau boulevard aerodrome, carrying 78 pounds of mail matter.

The two made a seven-minute flight to Mineola, where, upon signal, the postmaster-general dropped the mail sack to one of Uncle Sam's carriers.

When the postmaster-general returned to the aerodrome he was again roundly

(Continued on page seven, column one)

WILL CASE UP ON DEMURRER TO DIRECTORS' SUIT

Judge Morton of the supreme court heard arguments today on the demurrer filed by the attorney-general to the bill of Stephen A. Chase et al., of the Christian Science Board of Directors against Adam H. Dickey et al., trustees under a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, seeking a conveyance of the trust property by the defendants to the complainants in accordance with the terms of the will of Mrs. Eddy.

The ground of the demurrer is that the next of kin of Mrs. Eddy are not made parties to the suit and it is contended by the attorney-general that they should be included.

When the case came before the full bench early in the year it was remanded to a single justice in order to have the attorney-general make a party.

Assistant Attorney-General Field for the commonwealth argued the demurrer. He said the bill was defective for the reason that the heirs of Mrs. Eddy were not made parties, and that a final decree should be complete so that if the heirs were joined they could not bring another action which they could do if the present suit were decided in a way that dissatisfied them, since they would not be bound by a decree as the parties stand.

Samuel J. Elder and E. A. Whitman represented the directors. They opposed the demurrer on the ground that the heirs were not within this jurisdiction. The court reserved its decision.

ITALIAN NAVY TO MANEUVER

ROME, Italy—The annual naval maneuvers now taking place in the Tyrrhenian sea will culminate shortly in a great naval review. It is expected that the two new ironclads, the Leonardo da Vinci and the Giulio Cesare, will be launched before the end of September.

MR. FROTHINGHAM GRATEFUL AND CONFIDENT OF ELECTION

I am extremely grateful to the Republicans of Massachusetts for their continued confidence in me. The direct primaries have been tried and have demonstrated that the people of this state believe that long continued public service, if well performed, should be indorsed. The newspapers of the commonwealth have strongly indorsed me upon my record from the beginning of the contest, and I extend my thanks to them. Now that the primaries are over we will all work together for the Republican party, and a splendid victory on Nov. 7.—Louis A. Frothingham.

PREPARING FOR INDUSTRIAL SHOW

Considerable progress has been made in preparing Mechanics building for the industrial exposition to be opened there on Monday under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Already several booths for exhibits have been erected and for the next few days a large force of men will be employed day and night receiving and assembling exhibits.

TRAINS CHANGE TIME SCHEDULES

Passenger train service changes on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for the fall and winter schedule will go into effect at midnight Oct. 1. The new time-tables will be in the hands of the ticket agents Sept. 29. A new coach train will be put on between Boston and New York, leaving Boston at 9:40 a. m. Sundays, due New Haven at 1:30 and New York at 3:20.

GERMANY ACCEPTS FRANCE'S TERMS IN MOROCCAN DISPUTE

PARIS—The German minister of foreign affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, received the French ambassador to Germany, M. Cambon, at the foreign office in Berlin at noon today and informed him that Germany accepted the latest French proposals concerning Morocco.

TROOPS START FOR PANAMA

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The tenth infantry, which came to San Antonio last March with the maneuver division, left Tuesday for a two years' stay in the Panama Canal Zone. The belief is general in army circles that the twenty-eighth infantry will soon follow the tenth to Panama.

MONITOR RECEIVES POSTCARD CONVEYED BY FIRST AERIAL POST ATTEMPTED IN ENGLAND



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The Christian Science Monitor,
Falmouth & St. Paul Sts.,
BOSTON, Mass.,
U.S.A.

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Amberley House,
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LONDON.
This postcard was conveyed by the first aerial post attempted in England.
THE EUROPEAN MANAGER.
9 September 1911.

IN BUSY KANSAS DAY PRESIDENT TALKS TO G. A. R. ABOUT PEACE

TOPEKA, Kan.—With the Kansas progressives clearly aligned against him, President Taft entered the "regular" district, the home of Senator Curtis here today. Kansas politicians are certain that Senator Bristow, the La Follette leader in the state, in his speech at Hutchinson yesterday, served notice on the President that the insurgents will go on in their own way, which is not Mr. Taft's way.

Despite the fact that big crowds have greeted the President in Kansas the progressives said today that he had not strengthened himself by his speeches. The President had breakfast at the Topeka Country Club.

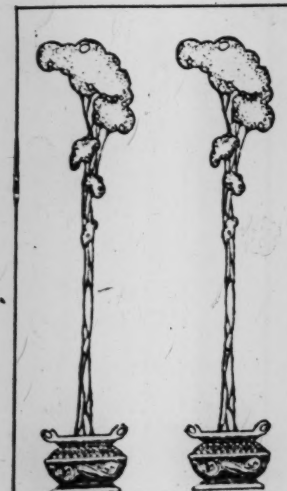
The dedication of a memorial flag pole, a parade, a cornerstone laying and

(Continued on page seven, column one)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DECIDES AGAINST THE GOVERNOR'S EXPERTS

That Governor Foss had no authority to continue the employment of his experts after the ending of the Legislature, and that the executive council may not allow the experts compensation for time spent at hearings before the committee on ways and means or the council, is

(Continued on page seven, column three)



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NEBRASKA FINDS GOLD IN CEREALS

Gets More From "Grass Roots" Than Sister States From Mines—Fine Groves Now Seen on What Was a Treeless Prairie

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

ONE of the "jokes" of each session of the Nebraska Legislature is the appointment of a committee on mines and minerals, says a leaflet issued by the Nebraska bureau of labor census and industrial statistics. The joke consists in the fact that there are no mines and therefore no mining industry in Nebraska. The first report coming from the committee, made in 1907, by Senator VanHousen, created some surprise by showing that Nebraska, without mines of gold or silver, coal or copper, iron or lead, got more from her cereal crops—gold from her "grass roots"—than her sister states produced in metals. The industrial bureau says that as miners the people of Nebraska dug from the soil of their state during the year 1909 gold in the shape of the following crops and products. The figures of production of other states are taken from the World Almanac of 1910:

From Nebraska corn mines.....	\$98,123,871
Gold mines of United States and Alaska.....	94,500,000
From Nebraska wheat mines.....	45,287,483
Total sugar production of the United States.....	39,000,300
From Nebraska oat mines.....	28,801,380
Texas cotton.....	19,440,000
From Nebraska live stock mines.....	106,771,163
Crude petroleum of United States.....	97,853,326
From Nebraska wild and tame hay mines.....	68,000,000
Illinois coal.....	51,396,000
From Nebraska live stock, grain, poultry, butter, eggs and fruit.....	400,413,464
Coal of United States except Illinois.....	407,238,776
From Nebraska butter mines.....	31,500,000
Colorado gold and silver mines.....	28,303,000
From Nebraska potato mines.....	5,909,202
Arizona gold and silver mines.....	4,051,200
From Nebraska alfalfa mines.....	17,745,530
Nevada gold and silver mines.....	16,775,500
From Nebraska wild hay mines.....	29,760,010
Alaska gold and silver mines.....	19,968,200
Total agricultural, dairy, live stock and manufactured products of Nebraska.....	\$20,000,000
Total cotton crop of U. S.....	\$52,000,000
From Nebraska cereal mines.....	171,000,000
Copper mines of United States.....	127,035,329
From grass and grain mines and refined into beef and pork.....	106,771,163
Iron ore of United States.....	60,821,976

State Products Put on Cars

The Nebraska industrial bureau has an interesting way of giving its statistics. Now, it continues, when we state in cold figures that Nebraska's wheat

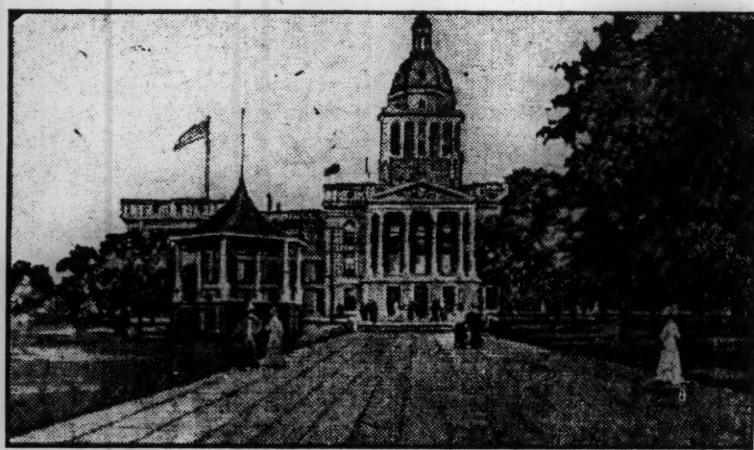
AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Round-up."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Why Smith Left Home."
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow."
CLARE—"Thurston."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Man Between."
HOLLIS—"Louis Mann."
R. F. KEITH—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Bohemian Girl."
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
PLYMOUTH—"Irish Players."
SHUBERT—"Musical Revue of 1911."
TREMONT—"Excuse Me."
HUDSON—"Snobs."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"J. K. Hackett."
CORT—"An Everyday Man."
GARRICK—"The Boss."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"William Hodge."
LYRIC—"Pinafore."
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."
MEVICKERS—"The Deep Purple."
PLYMOUTH—"The Country Boy."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Little Rebel."
POWERS—"Katie Bell."
PRINCESS—"Over Night."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"What the Doctor Ordered."
BIJOU—"Cyril Scott."
CENTURY—"The Blue Bird."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Speed."
CRITERION—"Yassers-By."
DAILY—"When Sweet Sixteen."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
GAITEY—"Excuse Me."
GLOBE—"Douglas Fairbanks."
GRAND—"The Country Boy."
HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
HUDSON—"Snobs."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren."
LYRIC—"Everywoman."
MAXINE—"The Real Thing."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
REPUBLIC—"The Women."
THIRTY-NINTH—"As a Man Thinks."
WALLACK—"Disraeli."
WEBER—"Edmund Breese."
WEST END—"Pomander Walk."

CAPITOL BUILT OF WHITE LIMESTONE



State House at Lincoln—Nebraska seat of government was first located at Omaha

crop amounted to 50,314,000 bushels, nobody pays much attention to it, because "millions of bushels" is an indefinite term to most people. But suppose we put it in another way. Suppose we were to load it all into standard freight cars, 1200 bushels to the car—it would take 41,093 cars to haul the wheat. That would make a train 280 miles long. The alfalfa crop of 1909 amounted to 1,971,770 tons. The wild hay crop amounted to 4,252,430 tons and the tame hay crop to 2,647,839 tons. This is a total hay crop of 8,872,039 tons produced in Nebraska in one year. Loaded into cars, 12 tons to the car, it would take 739,336 freight cars, making a train 5059 miles long.

But there are more miles of cars filled with Nebraska products yet to enumerate. The oats crop of 1909 was 59,653,000 bushels. It would take 39,770 cars to haul it to market, making a train 271 miles long. The rye crop is small, only 1,228,000 bushels, and it would take only 1036 cars to haul it to market, making a train only seven miles long. The barley crop is 2,821,000 bushels and it would take only 2821 cars to transport it, making a train only 20 miles long. But the potato crop calls for some cars. The yield was 7,400,000 bushels. It would take 18,400 cars to haul the "spuds" to market, making a train 128 miles long.

Nebraska creameries made 100,000,000 pounds of butter in 1909. It would take 4700 cars to haul that butter to market, making a train of butter 36 miles long. Nebraska hens laid 100,000,000 dozen eggs in 1909. That means 3,333,333 egg cases packed with "hen fruit." It takes 400 cases to fill a car, so the hens of Nebraska in 1909 laid enough eggs to fill 8333 cars. That would make a train of eggs 57 miles long.

It took 42,257 cars to haul the cattle, 46,004 cars to haul the dogs, 5022 single-deck cars to haul the sheep and 2839 cars to haul the horses and mules, a total of 96,212 cars. This would make a train of live stock 656 miles long.

Now add it all up. To haul one year's Nebraska output of hay, grain, potatoes, live stock, butter and eggs to market would require 6310 miles of freight cars, a total of 951,873 cars. And mind you, we haven't taken into account the shipments of live and dressed poultry, of millet, speltz, cane, broom corn and a hundred and one other articles we produce in profusion. And mind you, we haven't taken into account our corn crop. That would fill enough freight cars to make a train 1040 miles long. Thus we have a total of 7555 miles of freight cars.

Forests Planted

Nebraska produces the abundance above set forth with less than one half of her tillable land under cultivation. The state has an area of 76,840 square miles, or 49,177,600 acres. Its length from east to west is 402 miles, and from north to south it reaches 208 miles. Nebraska is one of the prairie states, with gently rolling surface in the east, which breaks into a few hills in the extreme west. Many people entertain the idea that the country is a treeless plain. Nothing could be further from the truth. Nebraska is the home of Arbor day, and its founder, J. Sterling Morton, lived there long enough to see the fruits of his idea. Nebraska is today a well-wooded state. Large groves of walnut, oak, catalpa, cottonwood and other trees deck the once treeless prairie. In 1872 Josiah Miner located on a homestead in Saline county. Today he is living in a house built from lumber sawed from

PILGRIMS MET GOVERNMENT DEMAND

In "Mayflower Compact" Authority of Outlined Patent Was Transferred to the People and Crisis Was Wisely Met

In this third paper of the second series of studies in early American literature, the importance of the "Mayflower Compact" as paving the way for democratic government is touched upon and the text of the agreement to form a body politic is given.

A FEATURE common to all the English colonies in America from their first inception was the love of liberty. Whatever the various motives of the colonies—love of adventure or greed of gain, the ambition to found a new state, a desire to enjoy in peace a chosen form of worship, or a zeal to extend the Gospel—they were all animated by the breadth of political freedom.

The representative method of government had its introduction in Virginia after that colony had been under what practically amounted to martial law for more than a decade. The discontent and unrest that had existed was when (in 1619) replaced by rejoicing, when the governor was empowered to call for representatives, called burgesses, to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. The colonial assembly, which met in pursuance of this order, was the first legislative body convened in America. Popular government was there begun. The charter that followed in July of the next year was the first charter of free government in America.

How much knowledge of all this the Pilgrims had, in their foreign home and separated religious interests, is not plain. It is probable that the differences which were then so vivid may have somewhat dimmed their vision to the fundamental unity of their own political generation and that of the Virginia Englishman, but they were now come to a stage of their fortunes that joined itself in a logical sequence to those of their predecessors on the continent.

Pilgrims' Training Good

The self-reliance, foresight and civic wisdom that the framing of the Mayflower compact and its acceptance argue, were partly the result of the preparatory training the Pilgrims had been receiving in their decade of exile, the same decade, roughly speaking, during which the Jamestown people had been learning their lessons in the wilderness. The Pilgrims had been living in a free republic, among a people whose sturdy fight for freedom constituted one of the most glorious pages in history. They had seen the people of Holland sharing more largely in the conduct of government than those of any other country, and in the affairs of the Leyden church they had found opportunity to exercise their own capacity to legislate. So, when an emergency in government arose, they were ready to meet it.

Charter Liberal

The patent under which they sailed for New England conferred upon them a larger measure of self-government than had been enjoyed by the southern colony. It permitted them to make all necessary laws and forms of authority, provided these upheld the sovereignty of England, and were not opposed to its laws. Under this patent John Carver was already Governor.

But when this patent was rendered inoperative by the forced change of location, they were without corporate existence except as a church. There were strangers abroad, of whom Bradford says that they were "shuffled in" upon them at Southampton, and also a few craftsmen brought over for certain work in the colony. A threatening of mutiny arose among these and spread to a few of their own company upon whom the privations and disappointments of the voyage had taken demoralizing hold. It was imperative that some form of government should be provided.

which the capital was at Omaha, and settlements grew westward from the Missouri slowly. With statehood in 1897 came also the Union Pacific railroad, and a change of the capital to Lincoln, where it has since remained. Lincoln is a flourishing city of 43,973 inhabitants 55 miles southwest of Omaha. The capital, of white limestone, was built at a cost of \$900,000. Omaha, the metropolis of the state, has 124,096 people, and South Omaha, 26,259; other growing cities include Beatrice, Grand Island, Nebraska City, Fremont, Hastings and Kearney.

The motto of Nebraska is "Equality before the law," and the state flower is the golden rod.

vided, until the legal sanction of another patent could be obtained. The Pilgrims met this new responsibility grandly. The important civic document that is now humanly immortalized under the name of the Mayflower compact was drawn up, by which the authority that had resided in the now invalid patent was transferred to the people themselves, by a voluntary agreement that the majority were willing to sign, and the minority were forced to obey. In the dimly lit and crowded cabin, the men of the company, to the number of 45, gathered to sign their names. Against each name was placed the number of individuals represented by the signer as the head of a household.

Original Is Gone

The original document is not known to be in existence. Bradford transcribed it in full in his history, but gave no list of the signatures. These, however, were furnished by Nathaniel Morton in his "Memorial," and as he would naturally have seen the original, and certainly had access to Bradford's papers, there is no doubt of the correctness of his list. These, then, were the "old comers," and composed, with those who came the next year in the Fortune, and the year after in the Anne and the Little James, the original band of Pilgrims, though as late as 1630 there were occasional arrivals from Holland.

The genuinely great value of this document and its important place in American history have been obscured in clouds of indiscriminate eulogy, and certain clear-sighted historians of weight have rendered true service to history and to the Pilgrims, who need no other laurels than those that rightfully wreath their names, by pointing out that civil liberty, however advanced in the cabin of the Mayflower, did not start there, nor was liberal self-government originated by the compact. The wisdom of their action, the firm grasp of a difficult crisis, the readiness to follow Pastor Robinson's advice and subordinate all personal "employments and affections" to the common good—these are matters of high praise which should not be marred by supposing the signers of the compact to have had any intention of setting up a new nation by their act.

No Defiance Meant

Even to conjecture that, in such an hour, with no home for their wives and children save that afforded by the tossing billows, and looking only to God for guidance in their sorely beset way, they conceived and inaugurated any defiance or disloyalty to the country they had just left with fresh professions of allegiance on their lips, is to do them wrong. One of their own annalists expressly says, "this people before they landed wisely formed themselves into a body politic under the crown of England."

The government they established was essentially the same as that which had been bestowed by charter upon Virginia, now in her highest prosperity. It embodied the whole philosophy of free government, for it was an essentially democratic document, "of the people, by the people, for the people"; and although the cabin of the Mayflower was not truly the starting point of constitutional liberty, it has with entire fitness been called the cradle of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In this act the signers cast away what-ever prejudice they may have had in favor of rank, and those to whom some

primacy of position might have been accorded laid it down in the interests of stable government. The signatures have no appending distinction. Twelve only were entitled to write "Master" before their names, that being then a term of some social significance, but it is noticeable that Bradford did not even do this, though none was more clearly entitled than he. These men, whatever their former position or attainments, signed as men—the Governor, the teacher, the "elder," the men servants and the cooper—all alike.

Early History Important

Looked at from this distance of time, it is apparent that the history of the first quarter of a century from the settlement of Jamestown in 1607 is the history of the development of self-government in both the southern and northern colonies, and after a century and a half, out of the ideals then inspired and the education received from local self-government, arose the republican polity of a new nation based upon the sovereignty of the people. The signing of the Mayflower compact was the great second step in this progress.

The wording of the compact affords an interesting example of the seventeenth-century manner. It makes use of the fictitious customary at that time in addresses to the King, and verbally clothes the dread sovereign King James with all the estate and virtues that private individuals the framers must have been quite conscious he lacked. The title "King of France" had long before become an empty boast, and surely these brave and sorely tried hearts must have used the title "Defender of the Faith" as the mustiest of legal periphrases. But their use of these terms and the whole form of the document is another proof that they were still at heart loyal English subjects, and this they further showed by confirming Governor Carver's appointment under the new government.

ROADS TO APPEAL TO TRADE COURT

CHICAGO—Transcontinental railroads have practically decided to appeal the intermountain rate cases to the new United States court of commerce. Conferences have been going on in Chicago for several weeks regarding the situation. The decision of the interstate commerce commission, which, the railroads assert, would mean a loss to them in freight revenue of approximately \$10,000,000, becomes effective Nov. 15. By Oct. 15 the railroads either must file new tariffs governing the rates in question or take the case to the commerce court. The probable method to be pursued by the railroads will be to ask an injunction restraining the commission from enforcing its order.

BAR STATE FROM SENATOR'S TRIAL

MILWAUKEE—"The state of Wisconsin will not have an attorney in the investigation of the election of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson by the United States Senate committee," said Senator Heyburn, chairman of the committee.

"This hearing is under the jurisdiction of the Senate, which does not recognize the state as a party to the investigation. This is an investigation, not a trial."

MAYFLOWER COMPACT FORMED PILGRIMS INTO BODY POLITIC

The text of the "Mayflower Compact" here given is from Bradford's transcript in his "History of Plymouth Plantation." He says: "We set our hands to this that follows, word for word":

IN the name of God Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James, by ye grace of God, of great Brittain, France, and Ireland king, defender of ye faith, etc. Having undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancement of ye christian faith, and honour of our king and country, a voyage to plant ye first colony in ye Northern parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant, & combine ourselves together into a civil body politic; for our better ordering, and preservation & furtherance of ye ends

aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for the general good of ye colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have here under subscribed our names at Cap-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our sovereign Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth.
Ano: Dom. 1620.

KAISER REWARDS 11 U. S. RESCUERS

WASHINGTON—After a lapse of nearly two years, the German government is about to reward 11 men of the United States life saving service for rescuing the 33 officers and crew of the steamship Brewster, a German vessel, which went ashore at Inner Diamond shoals, near Cape Hatteras, N. C., Nov. 29, 1909.

Two silver watches, engraved with the imperial German eagle, are to go to Baxter B. Miller, first surfrman at Cape Hatteras station, and Eugene H. Peel, first surfrman at Creed's Hill life saving station. Purses of \$15 each will go to the other nine, who are Oliver O. Midgett, Isaac L. Jennett, Urias P. Gaskins, Edward J. Midgett, Urias B. Williams, Walter L. Barnett and W. H. Austin, of Cape Hatteras, and Horatio S. Miller and David E. Fulcher, of Creed's Hill, N. C.

GOV. WILSON TO GO OVER STATE

TRENTON, N. J.—With the exception of a week to be devoted to the advancement of the cause of Democracy in Wisconsin and Texas, Governor Wilson is about to enter upon a campaign in New Jersey that will be scarcely less arduous than that preceding his election last fall.

DECLINES HONDURAN OFFICE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Declaring he is not suited to be vice-president of Honduras, Dr. Francisco Brogan, wealthy planter in the department of Santa Barbara, says he will not accept the nomination, although his name has been used on the ticket with that of Gen. Manuel Bonilla as President.

There is no opposition to Bonilla and Dr. Brogan, and they are certain to be elected Oct. 29.

RAILROAD SHOPS CLOSE

SEDALIA, Mo.—Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway shops here, employing nearly 700 men, have been closed for an indefinite period. Retrenchment is necessary the company announces.

MAKE US PROVE IT

WHY PAY 15 cents for cotton collars when you can buy our Famous Linen Collars 10 CENTS. They are guaranteed 4-Ply. Perfect fitting and correct in style, finish and workmanship. Write for booklet "Collar Fashions" Open Saturday Evenings

Posner's SCHOOL STREET

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and refinishing Metal Weather Strips R. T. Adams & Co. 24 BROMFIELD ST. BOSTON.

UMBRELLAS

Substantially reduced in price to make room for our Christmas stock. Formerly \$3.00 to \$25.00. Now \$2.00 to \$15.00. Also splendid values in Canes at reduced prices.

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TIRE CASES SUIT CASES BAGS Trunk and bag repairing a specialty J. J. KEANE Maxwell Building 83 MASS. AVE., BOSTON. Tel. R. B. 1337

Leading Events in Athletic World

PRINCETON COACHES SLOWLY DEVELOPING THIS YEAR'S ELEVEN

Decided Change Made in Policy That Prevailed in 1910 When Team Showed Early-Season Form

ENDS ARE SCARCE

PRINCETON—There are two more days of scrimmage drill for Princeton's gridiron candidates before the 1911 season opens Saturday with Stevens Institute at Osborn field. Today there will be a practice game between the varsity and scrubs, particularly for the benefit of the undergraduates, who have not yet seen four successive periods this season. A light scrimmage play on Thursday will be held to brush off the faults which are sure to appear at today's drill and Friday's work will be of very slight character.

The Tiger coaches this year are working slowly and there is little doubt in the minds of the Princeton following that this is the best course. Last year the eleven in Princeton's preliminary games seemed to finish off in great shape and, as it proved later, were "showing all they had." The coaches are not teaching the fancy things during this first month. The fundamentals of the open game are the start of every day's drill and, as a result, a team with an assortment of plays will not line up against the smaller colleges as they visit Princeton. The aims of the season are Yale and Harvard.

Enthusiasm here regarding the Harvard game is remarkable. An outsider might imagine that the lack of a Princeton-Harvard football game for 15 years would cause the rivalry to die out, but with this college generation it has had the opposite effect. There is no doubt that in the past week the Harvard team in its work has commanded more attention from the undergraduate body than Yale.

The last few days at Osborn field have been devoted almost entirely to offensive work entailing the development of extremely light but speedy backs. The backfield seems to be worrying advisory Coach Tupper and he is sparing no effort to get these candidates in trim. Pendleton is doing the best work at quarter, Farr and Penfield will be the substitutes with Sawyer trying for left half and Baker, Hughes and McKim at the other halfback position. De Witt is good at fullback and has appeared quite regularly in this capacity. When Brown finishes some college work and returns to the game, he may be given a try at this position, as he was last year.

Princeton's linemen, under the direction of MacGregor, Homans and Brasher, have returned to the old-time tricks and methods, learning only the elementary points. Defensive work is as yet unheard of with them. The coaches are still teaching them how to fall on the ball, how to box their opponents, etc. McLean has returned to college with a year's varsity football experience but, of all the veterans, he has probably most to learn of offensive charge. He is a hard man to get through, but is slow to open holes. McCormick is a man of much the same type, but his punting makes him valuable to the team and his work in that line during the past week has shown considerable development.

All of these line candidates have, sometime in the past week, been given a trial at tackle with mediocre success. Princeton's enthusiasts look upon Captain Hart and Vaughn as fixtures at tackle. Hart who reported Tuesday for the first time, and Vaughn as fixtures at tackle this week than any candidate. Winants, a powerful fellow, is more clever on his feet than last season and may make good at guard before the end of the football year.

The ends have recently been a puzzling proposition to Roper and his assistants. Wright and White have made a good pair so far, but they do not seem to fill the bill in Roper's mind. Vaughn, 100 pounds, fairly aggressive and a hard man to stop, has been mentioned by Roper but, as yet, has not been given a try-out. He does not seem to possess the speed that is prerequisite for a good end and his success, if placed in this position, is doubtful. Dunlap, one of last year's three ends, has returned to college, but is not in shape.

O'BRIEN TECH 1915 ELEVEN HEAD

John H. O'Brien, former English high school star and Exeter man, was unanimously elected captain of the temporary organization at the first meeting of candidates for the Technology freshman football team. He will probably be elected to the permanent captaincy.

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YALE OPENS HER 1911 SEASON WITH WESLEYAN TODAY

Coaches Expect Big Blue Eleven to Better Score Made Last Year of 22 to 0

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale football coaches are expecting the varsity eleven to better last year's score of 22 points against Wesleyan in the opening game of the season here today, although strong reports from Middletown declare Wesleyan to be hopeful of winning. The Yale team is regarded as 25 per cent stronger than when it opened the season last year.

Morning practice was abandoned Tuesday, probably for the season, and the afternoon drill consisted of two hours' practice in rehearsing formations, chiefly wing-shift variations, protecting inside kicks, forward passes and field goals. Captain Howe, McDevitt, Francis and Anderson were used in the drop kicking. Yale has never started a season with four skilled drop kickers before.

Bomeister and Walter Camp, Jr., alternated at left end, but Captain Howe said Camp will start today's game.

Aside from the visiting coaches W. S. Logan and Clarence Alcott, the former ends, were present Tuesday. Because two new end rushes must be developed, former ends have been urged to come here at present.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Brooklyn certainly made it hard going for the Pirates, taking three straight games.

Manager Mack says he expects the coming world series to take six games, with his team finally winning.

Manager Hugh Jennings of Detroit is picking the Athletics to win the world's series by better batting and fielding.

The Boston Nationals open a series in Cincinnati today and will try to add a few victories at the expense of Manager Griffith.

No less than 26 players took part in the Chicago-New York American game yesterday, the former finally winning 5 to 4.

Kirke did some heavy hitting for the Boston Nationals in the second game of the double header yesterday. Four for a total of eight is pretty good for a newcomer who has already played in three positions on the team.

The Athletics are entitled to great credit for winning the American league pennant this year after getting such a poor start. They can now get ready to try to reverse the result of the world's series of 1905 when New York defeated them for the title.

Baker of the Athletics and Kirke of the Boston Nationals did some terrific batting yesterday. The former made four hits for a total of 12, including two home runs in five times up; while the latter made four for a total of eight, including two three baggers in eight times up.

Chicago opens its last series of 1911 on the Huntington avenue grounds this afternoon. It is also the last western club to come here this year. The visitors now hold fifth place by a margin of half a game and this series will probably decide which will get that place in the final standing.

SIDELINE NOTES

Smith and Potter have been doing some very good work at Harvard on the forward pass this fall.

Illinois is fortunate in having Otto Seiler back for another year on the football team. His drop kicking won three games for his team last fall, beating Chicago, Indiana and Syracuse, 3 to 0.

Syracuse has a squad of some 50 players out for the football eleven this fall and is going to make a try to give Yale as good a battle Oct. 7 as she gave her in 1910, when she held the Blue to a 12-6 score.

Charles Brickley, the former Everett high and Phillips Exeter football star, is expected to make a name for himself on the Harvard freshman eleven this fall. He is not only a fast halfback, but is a strong kicker.

Great things are expected of Milholland in the drop kicking line at Harvard this year. His style is almost perfect and he drives the ball hard. He won the Harvard-Princeton freshman game for the Crimson last fall.

Rodney C. Jones has already started work to prepare the First Corps Cadets to defeat battery A in their annual game on Soldiers field, Thanksgiving day. He has issued a call to candidates to practice Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, beginning Oct. 16. Leo Leary, who is coaching the Harvard ends, will have charge of the cadets.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Omaha 3, Lincoln 2.
St. Joseph 6, Pueblo 3.
Pueblo 2, St. Joseph 2.
Tulsa 11, Sioux City 5.
Denver 2, Des Moines 0.

LARNED IS FORCED TO RESIGN FROM THE DAVIS TENNIS TEAM

American Seven-Time National Champion Cannot Go to Australia in October for Business Reasons

TO NAME ANOTHER

NEW YORK—Followers of American lawn tennis are today regretting the fact that William A. Larned, national champion, who had been selected to lead the American team that was to go to Australia next month in quest of the Dwight F. Davis international trophy, has been forced to resign his position owing to business reasons.

R. D. Wrenn, chairman of the selection committee in charge of the Davis Cup team, stated positively Tuesday afternoon that Larned would be unable to go. The seven-times national champion had been selected to head the team made up of Maurice E. McLoughlin and Beals C. Wright, and it was arranged that they were to sail from Vancouver next week.

That part of the program has been cancelled, and it was stated that McLoughlin and Wright, probably with another player, yet to be named, would sail for the Antipodes on Nov. 1. Who the third man will be Wrenn would not hint, but it is understood that he will be the best who can spare the time.

In discussing the question Tuesday Mr. Wrenn said:

"I had a long conference with Mr. Larned this afternoon, and under no circumstances would he change his mind. The best we can do now is to send McLoughlin and Wright to Australia with another man, who we may name in a few days. It is to be regretted that Larned cannot go, but it cannot be helped now. The passage on the steamer from Vancouver has been cancelled, our plan now being that the team will sail on Nov. 1. We shall make known the name of the third player when he is selected."

"There is no one in the world more disappointed over his inability to go than Mr. Larned. He had been planning to make the trip for six months, but his business affairs have made it impossible."

With Anthony F. Wilding unable to play for Australia, it was felt that the cup would be returned to this country, with Larned heading the American team. Some doubt is now felt as to the outcome.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Per cent
Philadelphia	95	57	.621
Detroit	85	58	.595
Cleveland	75	68	.523
New York	74	70	.514
Boston	71	72	.497
Chicago	71	71	.500
Washington	69	84	.447
St. Louis	40	103	.280

RESULTS TUESDAY			
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 5.			
Chicago 5, New York 4.			
Washington 8, Cleveland 2.			
Boston 3, St. Louis, postponed.			

TODAY'S GAMES			
Chicago at Boston.			
Cleveland at Philadelphia.			
St. Louis at New York.			
Detroit at Washington.			

STONEHAM HIGH ELECTS

STONEHAM, Mass.—The Stoneham High School Athletic Association has elected Clifford Patten president, Wesley Thompson secretary and Nelson Dempsey treasurer. Arthur Cogan will be manager of the football team, Paul Keenan manager of the baseball nine and Lester Freeman manager of the hockey team. The football eleven has a new coach in Edmund W. Ogden of Fall River, the new sub-master. A schedule of games with the Malden, Melrose, Somerville, Everett, Revere, Saugus, Woburn and other high schools in Greater Boston is being arranged.

NEW COACH FOR AMHERST NINE

AMHERST, Mass.—Amherst has at last departed from professional baseball coaching with the announcement that Coach Breckenridge will be succeeded by Arthur W. Stuart '86. Coach Breckenridge completes a 10 years' service with Amherst to go to Annapolis. The new coach led the intercollegiate league in hitting during his four years in college. Since 1891 he has been coaching the Central high school teams of Toledo, O.

NEW ATHLETIC HEADS AT CLARK

WORCESTER—Athletic managers for the college year were elected by the student body of Clark College Tuesday as follows: Tennis, R. B. Stoddard; track team, Ward L. Johnson; basketball, Henry R. Godfrey; baseball, Forrest E. Alexander; assistants to the treasurer, Roy F. Dibble '12, and Pierre Saunier '14.

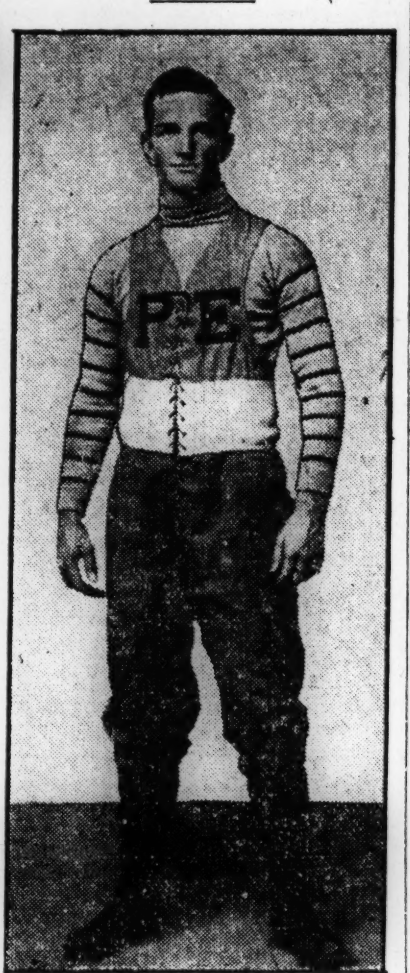
H. L. JONES RESIGNS

The resignation of Harry L. Jones, treasurer of the Somerville high school athletic teams and athletic association, was accepted at a meeting Tuesday night of the athletic committee. Edward Fitzgerald, who was a prominent athlete at Somerville high not very long ago, is talked of as his successor.

ANOTHER WORLD'S AUTO RECORD

DETROIT—Driving his 110-horsepower Benz car, Robert Burman established a new world's record for 20 miles over a circular dirt track at the Michigan state fair grounds. His time was 17:57.25, an average of 53.87 seconds per mile.

Veteran Linesman Who Hopes to Lead His Team to Victory Over Andover



CAPT. ORAN G. KIRKPATRICK '12
Phillips Exeter football squad

ATHLETICS ARE NOW SURE OF AMERICAN LEAGUE 1911 TITLE

After Making a Poor Start and Being in Last Place They Worked Gradually Up to First

FOURTH PENNANT

PHILADELPHIA—Now that it is definitely settled that the Philadelphia Athletics, world's champions of 1910, are sure of a place in the coming world's series, followers of the two big leagues are today looking forward to the winning of the National league pennant and the definite decision as to which team will represent that league in the big series. New York is conceded the honor, but has not yet put the matter beyond doubt.

The Athletics, by their 11 to 5 victory over Detroit Tuesday made sure of the American league championship for 1911. Including Tuesday's game, the Athletics have won 96 and lost 46. Detroit has won 85 and lost 58. The Athletics have 10 more games to play and Detroit 11. Should the Athletics lose all and Detroit win all, the final standing would be: Athletics 96 won, 56 lost; Detroit 96 won, 58 lost.

The American league pennant for 1911 will be the Athletics' fourth, they winning in 1902, 1905 and 1910. In 1905 they lost the world's championship to the New York Nationals and last year won it from Chicago.

With a poor start, which carried them to the bottom of the list and kept them in the second division until May was half gone, Detroit meanwhile piling up a lead that to many seemed hard to overcome, the Athletics kept to their task, regained their championship form and by winning two games on July 4, while Detroit won and lost, took the lead for the first time. The next day New York defeated the Athletics and the latter again dropped to second place. Detroit then kept in front until Aug. 4, when the Athletics, for the second time jumped into first place, since which they have never been headed.

CENTRAL BOARD TO PICK MEN

NEW HAVEN—Harvard, Princeton and Yale have agreed, it is learned, that the officials for their football games shall be chosen hereafter by the central board, instead of by the respective colleges. A conference on the matter was held recently and the decision was reached which became public here Tuesday night.

MAY MANAGE WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—President Thomas C. Noyes of the Washington baseball club said Tuesday that George Stovall, acting manager of the Cleveland club, is "being considered" with other candidates, for the place of manager of the Washington club. President Noyes would make no further statement of Washington's plans.

BASEBALL THURSDAY

CHICAGO
AMERICAN LEAGUE
HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c
WRIGHT & PITSON, 344 Washington Street; HERBERT'S, Copley Square.

PHILLIPS EXETER FOOTBALL SQUAD IS WORKING OUT WELL

Coach Ziegler, Former Pennsylvania Guard, Is Teaching Academy the System Taught at His College

THREE VETERANS

EXETER, N. H.—The Phillips Exeter Academy football squad consisting of about 40 players are getting down to hard work in preparation for their first game with Cushing Academy Saturday. A. B. Ziegler, the old Pennsylvania player of 1906-1907 is coaching the team this year with George Connors the veteran track coach as trainer. Ziegler, who has coached Mercersburg for the last three years, will inaugurate the Pennsylvania system at Exeter. On the advice of Mr. Ziegler Exeter has a much easier schedule this year than in previous years. The team has always played two games a week, one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday, but this year the Wednesday games are omitted, and as a result the Academy is expected to make a better showing against her old rival Andover.

The team is unfortunate in having only three of last year's eleven back. Capt. Oran G. Kirkpatrick of Texas, who has played two years with the team, will be a tower of strength at tackle, and is already in good condition. Noale of Waite, Me., at guard will play a good hard game. Last year he was a bit new at the game, but this year with his experience of last season to help him, he is expected to do great things. Charles Dickerman, the old Somerville High player, was fullback on the 1910 eleven and his punting was a big asset to the team. With these three men as a nucleus from which to build, and a wealth of new material that is being tried out, Coach Ziegler expects to make a good showing.

Although the absence of such men as Way, Faulkner and J. O'Brien of last year's team will be badly felt, Exeter has this year new men who look very promising. A. W. Kelly, who played quarter for Mercersburg last year, should do well, as Exeter is weak in that position. Hurd of Los Angeles, Cal., a former member of the Troupe high school team, is another candidate for this position. H. D. Woodman, a former Somerville High player, was all intercollegiate tackle in 1909, but Ziegler has had him working out a center this fall. F. Cummings who was on the squad last year has been working out at center also and has been doing well. L. E. Caldwell a tackle of last year's Somerville High team is trying for that position here. Sharkey, an end from Johnstone high team of last year, is another new man who has quite a reputation. A. Kellner and Kenney, captain of the 1910 Newburyport high team, are two other new men who have made themselves prominent in practice.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Per cent
New York	90	48	.652
Chicago	85	58	.595
Pittsburgh	82	64	.562
Philadelphia	76	64	.543
St. Louis	72	68	.514
Cincinnati	60	80	.432
Brooklyn	58	82	.414
Boston	37	103	.264

RESULTS TUESDAY			
Chicago 10, Boston 2.			
Boston 7, Chicago 5.			
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 2.			

TODAY'S GAMES			
Boston at Cincinnati.			
New York at Chicago.			
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.			
Brooklyn at St. Louis.			

BOSTON AND CHICAGO DIVIDE

CHICAGO—Chicago and Boston broke even in the double-header Tuesday, the final games of the year's series, Chicago winning the first game, 10 to 2, and losing the second, 5 to 7. The scores:

FIRST GAME			
Innings	1	2	3
Chicago	10	2	0
Boston	0	0	0

SECOND GAME			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

TODAY'S GAMES			
Batteries, Redbank and Archer: Burke, Brown, Weaver and Rariden. Umpires, Finnegan and Rigler.			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

TODAY'S GAMES			
Batteries, Donnelly and Kling; Slapnicka, Richter and Graham. Umpires, Rigler and Finnegan.			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

TODAY'S GAMES			
Batteries, Donnelly and Kling; Slapnicka, Richter and Graham. Umpires, Rigler and Finnegan.			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

TODAY'S GAMES			
Batteries, Donnelly and Kling; Slapnicka, Richter and Graham. Umpires, Rigler and Finnegan.			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

TODAY'S GAMES			
Batteries, Donnelly and Kling; Slapnicka, Richter and Graham. Umpires, Rigler and Finnegan.			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

TODAY'S GAMES			
Batteries, Donnelly and Kling; Slapnicka, Richter and Graham. Umpires, Rigler and Finnegan.			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

TODAY'S GAMES			
Batteries, Donnelly and Kling; Slapnicka, Richter and Graham. Umpires, Rigler and Finnegan.			
Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

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Innings	1	2	3
Boston	10	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

HARD SCRIMMAGE WORK IS GIVEN TO HARV

ONE SURPRISE ONLY ON DEMOCRATIC SIDE IS DONAHUE VICTORY

years Mr. Donahue polled within 20,000 as many votes as secretary of State Langtry, on the Republican ticket, in one of the largest Republican polls ever cast at a primary election. Mr. Skelton, was said, had the support of the Democratic organization and Governor Ross. His defeat was decisive and to many showed more clearly than anything else could the value of the state wide primary law which made an open contest for the nomination possible.

The Democratic organization, which is said to have given its support to George W. Anderson against Joseph J. Leonard for attorney-general, won out in this case, while the Fitzgerald-Lomasney element in the fourth Suffolk senatorial district went down to defeat before the Donovan-Keliber forces, who nominated Thomas M. Joyce over Timothy Callahan. This was also a defeat for Congressman-Councilor James M. Curley, who is said to have hopes of being the next mayor.

The Democratic organization is gratified with the showing of the ticket throughout the state and is predicting one of the most decisive victories ever scored in Massachusetts by the Democratic party when the votes are counted on the night of Nov. 7.

In the county nominations the Fittald-Lomasney forces scored two victories, nominating Francis A. Campbell for clerk of the superior civil court over Edward L. Collins by about 2000 votes, while John P. Manning, who had been opposed by James E. O'Connell, brother of former Congressman Joseph H. O'Connell, was renominated for clerk of the superior criminal court by a vote of 21,000 to 8000 for his opponent.

John F. Cronin, nominated for clerk of the supreme court, had almost as easy a victory over Walter F. Fredericks, beating him by a vote of 19,000 to 6000. These three contests were the only ones of note in the county and they served to bring out a very large county ballot.

Mayor Fitzgerald said this morning: "The party came out of the contest in good shape for the state election. Of course there are some disappointments, but as every candidate had a fair show under the new primary law, the party should not suffer as a consequence. There never was a time when the people exercised as full power as they did Tuesday, and the people's will must be the people's law. All together for the ticket election day!"

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey held its first primary election yesterday under the new Geran election law. There was some confusion over the working of the new measure, but as a whole the election passed off quietly. The polls were open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m., and it is doubtful when the count will be finished, as many of the polls were manned by men of little experience.

No state officers were voted for, the primary being confined to legislative, city and county offices.

Incomplete returns in Jersey City indicate that Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn has swept the city, and has won a nomination for the mayoralty on the Democratic ticket against the opposition of the "Big Six."

which there were several candidates, "appeared to have narrowed down to Emil Groth and N. Peter Wedin, with Groth, the former mayor of Union Hill, in the lead.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN ELECTED

The supreme senate of the Knights of Ancient Essenic order was held Tuesday night. The following officers were elected: Dr. James B. Conant of Cin-

Governor: Dr. James P. Geppert, of Cincinnati.
 Lieutenant: S. S.; Dr. Charles H. Bange, of Lynn.
 Secretary: S. S.; G. W. Eaton, of Haverhill, Mass., S. S. V.; J. W. Coates of Marblehead, Mass., S. J. V.; John Owens of East St. Louis, Ill., S. M.; J. Pauls, of New Orleans, S. D.; B. Ellers, of Mass., S. S.; John E. Thompson, supreme treasurer; A. McNeil, supreme treasurer; Dr. H. W. Hawley, supreme surgeon; John T. Ravey, supreme warden; George W. Fox, Dr. H. W. Hawley, J. Levenson, all of Cincinnati, and William H. Dyer of Newport, Ky., supreme council.

CHENGGO—Government troops and the insurgents fought at Shwangliu, 10 miles south of here on Sept. 23. The troops lost heavily, but the insurgent losses were greater. The insurgents hold Meichow, 50 miles south of this city.

RAILWAY, N. S.—The proposition to establish a commission form of government in this city was defeated Tuesday by a majority of 88 votes. About a two thirds vote was polled.

STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

VOTE OF CITIES FOR GOVERNOR

[illegible]

		Dem. Post.	White Rep.	Black Rep.	Hispanic Rep.	
Ward 1	675	140	78	1,354	82
Ward 2	93	5	7	1,436	92
Ward 3	67	11	7	1,208	99
Ward 4	60	5	13	639	42
Ward 5	72	16	6	700	67
Ward 6	119	13	15	733	49
Ward 7	63	5	14	693	38
Ward 8	101	21	14	1,115	30
Ward 9	104	15	8	1,332	97
Ward 10	673	123	42	257	22
Ward 11	84	194	4	1,770	114
Ward 12	417	107	47	840	51
Ward 13	57	10	6	1,487	108
Ward 14	108	23	14	1,770	114
Ward 15	208	23	6	1,831	116
Ward 16	218	72	15	1,255	91
Ward 17	104	24	10	1,241	106
Ward 18	104	33	24	1,122	75
Ward 19	133	33	14	2,447	127
Ward 20	104	24	11	1,938	111
Ward 21	968	280	6	846	45
Ward 22	508	209	29	1,065	59
Ward 23	56	263	74	1,310	68
Ward 24	1,068	337	21	1,191	55
Ward 25	445	134	25	616	30
Totals		\$704	240	908	20,681	1,882

sage from Eastham stated that Mr. White had carried that town, receiving 28 votes to 15 for Mr. Frothingham and none for Speaker Walker.

For a few minutes following the report a hush pervaded the room and the countenances of the several campaign lieutenants in Mr. Baxter's office were anything but joyful. The silence was broken by another tinkle of the bell. Mr. Baxter grasped the phone with a quick "Hello! What you got?" followed soon by "Oh, yes, Sandwich. Ah, that's better. Frothingham 35, you said; Walker 5 and White 22. Much obliged. Good-by."

Soon after came the corrected vote from Essex and then there was more rejoicing. A count of the returns for that time gave Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham a lead by one vote, the count standing Frothingham 113, White 112 and Walker 42.

Succeeding reports gave Mr. Frothingham a greater and greater lead and at the same time Mr. Walker began to draw up on Mr. White. By midnight it appeared that the relative positions would be Frothingham, first; Walker, second; White, third.

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WASHINGTON—A banquet and special initiation of a class of more than 100 candidates were the night features of the convention of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm which opened

Henry A. Macgruer of Syracuse, N. Y.
supreme grand monarch; Everett L.

Haynes of Chicago, deputy supreme grand monarch; Hiram B. Rogers of White Plains, N. Y., supreme grand chief justice; Ernest L. Volgenau of Buffalo, N. Y., supreme grand master of ceremonies; Sidney D. Smith of Hamilton, N. Y., supreme grand secretary; Charles M. Colton of Rochester, N. Y., supreme grand treasurer.

OF PHILANTHROPY

NEW YORK—Sixty students, many of them women, are enrolled in the New York School of Philanthropy, which opened for the year's work Tuesday evening in the United Charities building with an address on "What Makes the General Welfare" by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University.

To promote the general welfare by training men for social service is the purpose of the school.

BALDWIN, Kan.—President Taft has received and accepted the resignation of

P. L. Goldsborough, collector of internal revenue at Baltimore. Mr. Goldsborough is Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland.

... S. M. C., who participated in the attack upon Tien-Tsin during the famous march of the allied forces upon Peking during the Boxer uprising, has applied for retirement.

1

To those who were behind the scenes when the returns from the primaries are coming in late Tuesday there was

much interest over the fluctuation of the positions of various candidates, especially during the early hours.

Notwithstanding the fact that Representative White was third man in the republican gubernatorial contest when the final count was made, the first

turns were nearly all in his favor. It was some time before Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham forged to the front, and in the meantime friends of Mr. White were vying with one another to

The final report to reach the Republican state headquarters in the Kimball building was a telephone message from the town of Essex near Gloucester to the effect that Norman White had carried the town. This report proved later to be erroneous, for later returns gave

Mr. Frothingham a lead over Mr. White
three votes.'

The first returns for an actual count of votes reached the state headquarters on Ashby, which in the course of transmitting the vote was confused with Ashpee and was at first recorded under its name on the tally sheet. Ashby, according to the returns, gave Frothingham 13, Walker 11 and White 18.

A supposed correct count of the vote in Essex came next giving Frothingham 42, Walker 18, White 42. It later turned out that the Frothingham vote should have been 45.

W. W. Lufkin, secretary to Congress-
n Gardner and a resident of Essex, was
the headquarters when the first re-
ports came from his town. He declared

at Mr. White had done practically all the work there and that if Mr. White had received the big plurality credited to him on the first returns it augured well for him throughout the state.

The next long distance telephone message to headquarters proved favorable to Mr. Walker, the town of Leyden giving 7 to 5 for Mr. Frothingham and 2 for Mr. White.

The early reports were telephoned to the offices of the three candidates by Secretary Charles S. Groves as soon as they had been recorded. In the meantime Charles S. Baxter, campaign manager for Mr. Frothingham, at the Baxter office in the Tremont building, received a most discouraging report from that point of view. A telephone mes-

Light Vote Is Cast in First Massachusetts Direct Primaries

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GETS THE NOMINATION BY LARGE PLURALITY

(Continued from page one)

namely, Plainville, Wellesley, Needham, Stoughton and Avon. These, it is expected, will merely increase Mr. Merrill's lead.

Salem Returns In

Salem returns, the counting of which was not completed until 4 o'clock this morning, are: Republican, Frothingham 1055, White 511, Walker 346. Democratic, Foss 359, Higgin 11.

Seventeenth Essex representative district: Republican, Dalton 355, Perley 179, Coffey 108. The Democratic candidate, James D. Burns, is uncontested.

Eighteenth Essex representative district: Republican, Papp 581, Rollins 378, James J. Welch, Democrat, uncontested.

Nineteenth Essex representative district: Republican candidate, James L. Kimball, uncontested. Democratic, Kelly 183, McKay 49.

Twentieth Essex representative district: Republican, two nominated, Stapleton, 1334, MacDonald, 1083, Staples, 907, Dougherty, 321. Democratic, uncontested. Richard T. Fennessy and C. W. Marshall.

Fifth councilor district: E. G. Frothingham of Haverhill defeated James H. Walker of Amesbury by 1230.

Confident of Result

"We have the candidate. We have the opportunity. And with the right management, which the state committee is going to give us, we will elect Mr. Frothingham without question on November 7th," said Charles E. Baxter, campaign manager for Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, following a conference today with Chairman Charles E. Hatfield of the Republican state committee.

Speaker Walker was present in the committee rooms while Mr. Baxter was there and assured him of every possible support he could give to elect Mr. Frothingham.

Governor Foss easily distanced his competitor from Springfield, Thomas L. Higgin in the primaries Tuesday by a vote of 58,017.

Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry won over Representative Russell A. Wood of Cambridge more than two to one. Frank J. Donahue surprised even many of his close political friends by defeating Edward O. Skelton nearly five to one, the vote standing 51,849 for Donahue to 10,569 for Skelton.

One of the closest contests of the campaign, that between George W. Anderson and Joseph J. Leonard for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general resulted in a victory for the former. Late returns give Mr. Anderson 30,321 votes to 26,873 for his opponent.

Mr. Frothingham carried nearly all the cities of the state including Lowell, Lynn and New Bedford where the White campaigners had opened headquarters and had made unusual efforts to swing the nomination their way. Gloucester, Haverhill and Waltham, claimed by the White lieutenants, and Worcester, thought to be a sure Walker stronghold, were also carried by Mr. Frothingham.

The chief victory for Speaker Walker was in the city of Springfield, which he won by a vote about equal to that received by his two opponents. Late returns give the vote here as Frothingham 524, Walker 982, White 436. Mr. Walker also carried the large towns of Athol, Arlington, Clinton, Milford, Methuen, Middleboro and Montague.

The work done by Mr. Walker's personal friends was clearly seen in the vote cast in some of these towns. Montague, the home of Representative Haigis, who managed Mr. Walker's campaign in the western end of the state, gave the latter 161 votes to 50 for Mr. Frothingham and 11 for Representative White.

Arlington, the home town of Representative Brackett, gave Speaker Walker 177 to 147 for Mr. Frothingham and 26 for Mr. White.

Clinton, where Representative Saunders, the Walker manager in Worcester county, resides, gives Mr. Walker 286, Mr. Frothingham 123 and Mr. White 93.

The vote cast for Representative White was far below that anticipated by his lieutenants in many communities and by himself. He carried Chicopee, as was expected by nearly all familiar with the campaigning of all three candidates. Mr. White received 162 votes here as against 81 for Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and 90 for Speaker Walker. The towns of Nantucket and Provincetown, besides many smaller ones, went for Mr. White. Provincetown was conceded to him before the balloting by his town opponents.

The White vote showed strong in Lowell, New Bedford, Waltham, Haverhill and Gloucester. In all these places Mr. White was second to Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham.

In Worcester Speaker Walker ran second to Mr. Frothingham, recent returns giving the vote as follows: Frothingham 3134, Walker 2038, White 1079. As Mr. Walker expected, he "fell down" in Lowell, receiving but 561 votes to 2635 for Mr. Frothingham and 1230 for Mr. White.

REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED

SUFFOLK COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|--|--|
| Ward 1—E. R. C. Bagley, F. A. Cronin. | Ward 1—T. J. Giblin, B. F. Sullivan. |
| Ward 2—No papers filed. | Ward 2—Michael F. Brophy, Joseph M. Prendergast. |
| Ward 3—D. T. Callahan, F. E. Knight. | Ward 3—J. J. Brennan, *W. J. Murray. |
| Wards 4 and 5—William H. Brintnall, George E. Staples, Herbert L. Wolff. | Wards 4 and 5—*P. B. Carr, *J. H. Brennan, *J. I. Green. |
| Ward 6—A. M. De Vito, Roscoe Leone. | Ward 6—V. Brogne, *F. D. O'Donnell. |
| Ward 7—John E. Gill. | Ward 7—J. L. Donovan. |
| Ward 8—E. G. Smith, John B. Tuttle. | Ward 8—A. M. Burroughs, Martin M. Lomasney. |
| Ward 9—N. Carofotis, P. E. Richardson. | Ward 9—I. Gordon, J. J. Leonard. |
| Ward 10—*Channing Cox, *W. S. Kinney. | Ward 10—J. J. Foley, G. A. Perkins. |
| Ward 11—*Courtenay Crocker, *G. D. Cushing. | Ward 11—No papers filed. |
| Ward 12—Seth F. Arnold, William Berwin. | Ward 12—*George T. Daly, James J. Murphy. |
| Ward 13—No papers filed. | Ward 13—Leo McCullough, W. J. Sullivan. |
| Ward 14—J. C. Bilber, F. E. Hanscom. | Ward 14—*W. P. Hickey, J. J. Murphy. |
| Ward 15—No papers filed. | Ward 15—*M. J. Reilly, J. J. Creed. |
| Ward 16—W. F. Mulligan, N. P. Sipple. | Ward 16—*John D. McGivern, John F. McCarthy. |
| Ward 17—Thomas Grieve, H. D. Sterling. | Ward 17—John D. Connors, William P. O'Brien. |
| Ward 18—Charles H. Seales. | Ward 18—*Daniel F. Cronin, E. E. McGrath. |
| Ward 19—Charles J. Fox. | Ward 19—*James H. McInerney, William H. Sullivan. |
| Ward 20—T. S. Bell, L. C. Greenleaf, W. J. Kelley. | Ward 20—*J. F. Egan, *L. E. Foley. |
| Ward 21—J. Ballantyne, W. R. Meins. | Ward 21—*J. T. Kenney, J. B. Argen. |
| Ward 22—W. H. Morgan, J. H. Wentworth. | Ward 22—*J. F. Griffin, *J. P. Maguire. |
| Ward 23—Willard N. Poland. | Ward 23—*Wm. M. McMorro, Francis M. Cummings. |
| Ward 24—*James A. Hart, Sanford Bates, *C. R. Carr. | Ward 24—*T. P. Curtin, W. H. O'Brien. |
| Ward 25—Joseph B. Brown, Martin Hays. | Ward 25—*T. F. J. Callahan, *Allen Clark, Jr. |
| District 5—James T. McDevitt. | District 5—*L. R. Kiernan. |
| District 26—William I. H. Hayes. | District 26—Melvin R. Breath, Chelsea. |
| District 27— | District 27—Jas. T. McNamara, Boston. |

BARNSTABLE COUNTY

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1—Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable. | James H. McCann, Sandwich. |
| 2—Benjamin D. Gifford, Chatham. | Louis B. F. Raycroft. |
| 3—Jerome S. Smith, Provincetown. | Frank L. Allan, Brewster. |

BERKSHIRE COUNTY

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1—Almiron J. McCulloch, Savoy. | W. W. Pascoe, Savoy. |
| 2—Edward Davis, North Adams. | *W. A. O'Hearn, North Adams. |
| 3—John H. Kenyon, Adams. | Morton H. Burdick, Adams. |
| 4—Arthur H. Bicknell, Dalton. | Michael Hennessey, Dalton. |
| 5—R. T. Kent, Pittsfield. | *John J. Bastion. |
| 6—James Kittle, Pittsfield. | *Norman Shannon, Becket. |
| 7—Albert B. Clark, Lee. | Alexander Sedgwick, Stockbridge. |
| 8—Frank A. Palmer, Stockbridge. | |

BRISTOL COUNTY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1—Joseph W. Martin, X. Attleboro. | Horatio L. Clark, Attleboro. |
| 2— | W. P. Burnell, Mansfield. |
| 3—William A. Bellamy, Taunton. | *C. L. King, Taunton. |
| 4—Joseph E. Warner, Taunton. | |
| 5—*J. H. O'Keefe, Taunton. | |
| 6— | |
| 7—Gerrett Gills, New Bedford, L. S. Hathaway, New Bedford. | *John J. Purcell, New Bedford. |
| 8—Andrew P. Doyle, Edward R. Hathaway, New Bedford. | C. A. McAvoy, H. A. Rossa, New Bedford. |
| 9—William Booth, Fred Moore, Fall River. | *William H. Gifford, Westport. |
| 10—James Howarth, Fall River. | James F. Doherty, Fall River. |
| 11—F. X. LeBoeuf, Frank Mulvaney, *I. E. Willets, Fall River. | E. F. Harrington, *Joseph A. Parks, Fall River. |

DUKES COUNTY

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1—*William J. Look, Tisbury. | |
|------------------------------|--|

ESSEX COUNTY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1—*Samuel Collins, Amesbury. | *James H. Fitzgerald, Haverhill. |
| 2—A. Franklin Priest, Haverhill. | *Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill, Socialist. |
| 3—Henry G. Wells, Haverhill. | *John C. Sanborn, *F. W. Schlapp, Lawrence. |
| 4—Ellis A. Emerson, Haverhill. | |
| 5—A. J. Burkel, Lawrence, Alvin Ulrich, Lawrence. | James J. Carney, Lawrence. |
| 6— | *William J. Graham, Lawrence. |
| 7—Charles H. Morgan, Lawrence. | |
| 8—*Dennis F. Dargin, Lawrence. | |
| 9—*H. y M. Eames, Andover. | |
| 10—Stephen A. Lanen, Groveland. | |
| 11—Daniel C. Manning, Peabody. | |
| 12— | |
| 13—M. S. Keenan, Lynn, E. M. Hill, Lynn. | *W. S. Hoyt, John A. McAniff, Lynn. |
| 14—F. W. Atkins, Lynn, F. W. Ford, Lynn. | M. H. Cotter, Lynn, John R. Wallace, Lynn. |
| 15—W. E. Luden, Saugus, Charles H. Mansfield, Lynn. | |
| 16—Horace L. Broughton, Marblehead. | *John G. Stevens, Marblehead. |
| 17—Edward W. Dalton, Salem. | *James D. Burns, Salem. |
| 18— | James J. Welch, Salem. |
| 19—James L. Kimball, Salem. | Michael Kelley, Salem. |
| 20—Herman McDonald, Beverly, J. L. Saltonstall, Beverly. | R. T. Fennessy, Danvers; C. W. Marshall, Beverly. |
| 21—*H. Bert Knowles, Gloucester. | A. C. Thurston, Gloucester. |
| 22— | |
| 23— | |
| 24—Augustus Norwood, Hamilton. | Charles D. Smith, Gloucester. |
| 25—James E. Fowle, Newburyport. | Simeon B. Hotchkiss, Gloucester. |
| 26— | |

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1—James W. Thurber, Shelburne. | Harry E. Ward, Greenfield. |
| 2—*Harold H. Flower, Greenfield. | Henry B. Barton, Gill. |
| 3—*John W. Haigis, Montague. | Charles F. Robbins, Orange. |
| 4—N. P. Wood, Northfield. | |

HAMPDEN COUNTY

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1—*Henry W. Holbrook, Palmer. | John L. McQuaid, Monson. |
| 2—Frank F. Emerson, Longmeadow; Frank P. Sargent, West Springfield. | *James F. Barry, Agawam; F. W. Green, Wilbraham. |

*Renominated.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1—Albert L. Dyer, Northampton. | Henry W. Warner, Northampton. |
| 2—Charles R. Damon, Northampton. | |
| 3—John E. Lyman, South Hadley. | Edgar Sargent, Belchertown. |
| 4—Almon Pratt, Belchertown. | |

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1—Frederick M. Hersey, Hingham. | Thomas H. Buttiner, Hingham. |
| 2—Dr. E. W. Clark. | John O'Connell, Brockton. |
| 3— | |
| 4— | |
| 5— | |
| 6—Lester W. Jenney. | |
| 7—Alexander Holmes. | |
| 8—Edward T. Morse. | |
| 9—Steward B. McLeod. | |
| 10—Charles B. Packard. | |
| 11—Freeman Hall. | |

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS

BERKSHIRE COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1—Walter L. Tower, Dalton. | *John H. Mack, North Adams. |

- | BERKSHIRE-HAMPSHIRE-HAMPDEN COUNTY |
|------------------------------------|
| 1—Calvin Coolidge, Northampton. |

BRISTOL COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1—Charles S. Chace, Dighton. | William J. Kenney, Attleboro. |
| 2—Walter E. McLane, Fall River. | C. A. MacDonald, Fall River. |
| 3—Samuel Ross, New Bedford. | James A. Reed, New Bedford. |

CAPE

Osborn Nickerson, Chatham.

ESSEX COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1—George H. Newhall, Lynn. | Francis V. McCarthy, Lynn. |
| 2—Arthur S. Adams, Marblehead. | William Stopford, Beverly. |
| 3—Clarence J. Fogg, Newburyport. | George A. Schofield, Ipswich. |
| 4—Arthur L. Nason, Haverhill. | James B. Carbery, Peabody. |
| 5—J. R. Teiler, Lawrence. | *Dennis E. Halley, Lawrence. |

FRANKLIN-HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| *John H. Schoonmaker, Ware. | John C. O'Brien, Greenfield. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|

HAMPDEN COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1—Luke S. Stowe, Springfield. | *John F. Malley, Springfield. |
| 2— | *Frank X. Quigley, Holyoke. |

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—*Henry C. Mulligan, Natick. | F. N. Walsh, Natick. |
| 2—*Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge. | Maurice M. Lynch, Cambridge. |
| 3—*Charles V. Blanchard, Somerville. | John H. Smith, Somerville. |
| 4— | Thomas J. Boynton, Everett. |
| 5—Edward A. Walker, Waltham. | Charles F. McCarthy, Marlboro. |
| 6—*Charles H. Brown, Medford. | Joseph J. Donahue, Medford. |
| 7—*Frank P. Bennett, Saugus. | Philip A. Le Kieley, Lynn. |
| 8— | Henry J. Draper, Lowell. |

NORFOLK COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1—George L. Barnes, Weymouth. | James M. Folan, Norwood. |
| 2—*Charles H. Pearson, Brookline. | |

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1—Frederick M. Hersey, Hingham. | Alfred S. Barnes, Plymouth. |
| 2— | John O'Connell, Brockton. |

SUFFOLK COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—William M. Robinson. | *Edward J. Grainger, Winthrop. |
| 2—Arthur W. Forbush. | *James A. Hutton, Charlestown. |
| 3—William C. Lane. | *Joseph P. Lomasney. |
| 4—Freeman O. Emerson. | Thomas M. Joyce. |
| 5—*George Holden Tinkham. | |
| 6—Charles D. Cheney. | *James F. Powers. |
| 7—Charles H. Bryant. | James P. Timilty. |
| 8—Thomas M. Vinson. | Robert P. Clarkson. |
| 9—Edward W. Brewer. | Francis J. Horgan. |

WORCESTER COUNTY

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1—John H. Pickford, Worcester. | *John H. Hunt, Worcester. |
| 2—*Daniel E. Denny, Worcester. | C. J. Carmody, Worcester. |
| 3—Levi H. Greenwood, Gardner. | John H. Coburn, Westminster. |
| 4—*Joseph S. Gates, Westboro. | William R. Burke, Milford. |

WORCESTER-HAMPDEN COUNTY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| William H. Wheeler, Hubbardston. | Alexis Boyer, Jr., Southbridge. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

*Renominated.

Sketch of Mr. Frothingham

Louis A. Frothingham was born in Jamaica Plain, July 13, 1871. He prepared for college at Roxbury Latin school and Adams Academy. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1893 and from the Harvard law school in 1896.

While in college he played on the varsity baseball team being captain his senior year.

Mr. Frothingham first entered politics by serving on the ward 11 Republican committee. He was treasurer of the committee in 1900. From 1901 to 1905 he was in the House.

In 1905 he retired to run for mayor of Boston and was defeated by Mayor Fitzgerald. In 1908 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, after a brisk three-cornered fight, the other candidates being Robert Lane, now nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Speaker John N. Cole.

During the Spanish war he was second lieutenant, United States marine corps. He belongs to the board of overseers of Harvard College and is a member of many clubs.

Somerville Breaks Record

All previous records for lateness in primary returns were broken in Somerville when the final return, that of ward 5, was received at the office of city clerk Cook at city hall at 6:15 this morning. The vote was considered only a fair-sized one by city hall officials, the Republican total amounting to 3500 and that of the Democrats falling under the 500 mark.

As was expected, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham defeated his nearest rival, Speaker Walker, by a vote of nearly three to one, polling a total of 2320 to 868 for Mr. Walker and 375 for Mr. White.

Governor Foss' vote of 497, although a small total, threw the vote of 32 polled by Higgin in the city completely in the shade.

The interest in the sole local contest was centered in the six-cornered fight for the three Republican nominations in the twenty-fifth Middlesex representative district.

Representatives Charles L. Underhill, Ray R. Rideout and William M. Armstrong were candidates for renominations, and opposed to them were Guy Anderson, William F. Barker and William W. Kennard. When the final returns were received at 6:15 this morning it was found that Kennard had nosed out Representative Armstrong by 11 votes.

The district is made up of wards 1, 3, 4 and 5, and the total vote was as follows: Anderson, 282; Armstrong, 1212; Barker, 416; Kennard, 1223; Rideout, 1450; Underhill, 1255.

inated by the Republicans without opposition.

John H. Smith was nominated for the Senate by the Democrats; Joseph T. Cotter and Frederick J. White were the Democratic nominees in the twenty-fifth representative district, and Bernard J. Sheridan, Henry C. Rowland and Alvah H. Dearborn were the Democratic nominees in the twenty-sixth district.

Finds Two Nominations

A second count this morning by the Wakefield primaries officials disclosed the fact that George E. Walker, the Republican candidate for representative, had also received the nomination of the Progressive Democrats. Mr. Walker and Charles A. Dean, Democratic candidate for representative, were unopposed for nomination.

Besides being on the Democratic ballot, Mr. Dean's name was also on the Democratic Progressive ballot. Supporters of Mr. Walker procured stickers bearing his name and passed them out to a few of the voters who registered as Democratic Progressives, and they pasted the stickers over Mr. Dean's name on the Democratic ballot. Although only 13 of these ballots were cast, the plan worked well, and Mr. Walker received 11 votes to Mr. Dean's four.

Mr. Walker said this noon that he had not decided whether he would accept the Democratic Progressive nomination or not. Several Democrats declared today that the Republicans had adopted the same caucus-packing tactics which the Democrats have been accused of in the past years.

Secretary Contests

In the secretary of state contest Albert P. Langtry of Springfield, the present secretary, won the Republican nomination and Frank J. Donahue of Boston, the Democratic, both by overwhelming majorities.

The latest returns for other state officers are as follows: Republican, secretary of state, Langtry 71,383, Wood 49,100; Langtry's majority 22,283. Auditor, White 56,831, Burr 36,333; White's majority 19,898. Democratic: Secretary of state, Donahue 51,849, Skelton 10,559; Donahue's majority 41,290. Attorney-General, Anderson 30,321, Leonard 26,873; Anderson's majority 3448.

CHILEAN TO STUDY NAVY METHODS

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Concha of the Chilean naval commission, who was sent to this country by his government to make a study of target and other gun practice of the United States navy at Indian Head, Md., is now in Washington.

At the Chilean legation it was stated the admiral would study American naval methods.

STATE TICKETS NOMINATED

REPUBLICAN

- GOVERNOR
I. A. Frothingham, Boston.
- LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
Robert Lane, Somerville.
- SECRETARY OF STATE,
*A. P. Langtry, Springfield.
- STATE TREASURER,
*E. A. Stevens, Somerville.
- STATE AUDITOR,
*John E. White, Tisbury.
- ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
*J. M. Swift, Fall River.

DEMOCRATIC

- GOVERNOR,
*Eugene N. Foss, Boston.
- LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
David L. Walsh, Fitchburg.
- SECRETARY OF STATE,
Frank J. Donahue, Boston.
- STATE TREASURER,
A. L. Thorndike, Brewster.
- STATE AUDITOR,
C. B. Strecker, Brookline.
- ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
G. W. Anderson, Boston.

COUNCILORS BY DISTRICTS

- | REPUBLICAN | DEMOCRATIC |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Eben S. Keith, Fournie. | Andrew J. Green, Duxbury. |
| 2. *J. Stearns Cushing, Norwood. | Henry J. Dixon, Boston. |
| 3. Henry A. Savage, Boston. | *John A. Quinn, Jr., Boston. |
| | |

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SILK FOR CURTAINS* PRETTY DESIGN FOR AN EMBROIDERED BORDER

I happen to have a large quantity of China silk which harmonizes exactly with the paper in my living-room and adjoining hall. Is it suitable for side curtains over net, or should I use it for summer curtains over thin muslin, and get heavier silk for winter, and, if so, what would be the best kind? asks a correspondent of the Ladies' Home Journal, which replies:

The China silk will do admirably for your purpose, and I would advise you to use that rather than to get the heavier silk. However, if you prefer something heavier, raw silk and pongee are both attractive.

DIP IN TURPENTINE

Ivory knife handles which have become yellow may be improved in appearance by being rubbed with a cloth dipped in turpentine. — San Diego Union.

Would be attractive outlined on casement curtains



(Specially drawn for the Monitor.)

THIS design for an embroidered border can be effectively worked in blue thread or crewel silks on a white or cream background in outline only, or more elaborately embroidered by filling in the conventional flowers and leaves in shaded silk, the cross-bars alone outlined and the bands of alternate colors in fishbone stitch. A very attractive border for casement curtains can be obtained by outlining this pattern in any color suiting the furniture of the room, on material sufficiently transparent for the light to throw the design into relief.

FASHIONABLE FALL COSTUME COOKED NICELY IN PAPER BAGS

Diagonal serge, with collar and cuffs of satin

Delicious dishes and how prepared

STREET costumes made with Norfolk blouses and skirts are extremely fashionable. This one is exceptionally smart and includes many of the notable features of the season. The skirt shows a box plait at the front and one at the back, but they are stitched for a portion of their length only and give the effect of panels. At the sides are inverted plaits that mean freedom in walking. The blouse is finished with a big sailor collar and allows the use of three-quarter or long sleeves. The separate shield is attached beneath the collar.

This suit is made of diagonal serge and the collar and cuffs of satin, the belt is of patent leather and the shield is of dotted silk. The combination is a smart one and the costume one that will be found available for many occasions. In place of the shield it can be worn over a lingerie blouse or shirt waist.

All suiting materials will be found appropriate, but serge is having special vogue and is well adapted to the early season. The collar and cuffs can be made of any contrasting material. Ratine is pretty on serge; cream broadcloth on blue serge is much liked; brown serge with green trimmings is exceedingly smart. The portions of the blouse are joined beneath the box plaits, consequently it is easy to fit.

For the medium size the blouse will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 5/8 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 6 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide for serge or other material without up and down, but if there is figure or nap 8 1/2 yards 27, 4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide will be needed.

A pattern of the blouse (7037), sizes 34 to 42 bust, or the skirt (7147), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



ONE-PIECE GARMENT FOR BABY

Simple in design, with few seams, and comfortable

BABIES should not be encumbered with unnecessary clothing or trimming, and each piece should be arranged in a style easy to put on and comfortable to wear. The one-piece garments are a good choice, because of the few seams and simplicity of design. These may be trimmed with lace, embroidery or handwork, to suit the mother's taste; every piece should be made of a fine material of soft texture.

For the wee new baby the first bands should be of fine, firm flannel left in the piece to be torn as needed, because babies vary in size; these should cover the abdomen and reach to the armpits; as soon as the baby is a month old the elastic knit band with shoulder straps may be used; or the band can be dispensed with altogether when it is not needed for warmth. Petticoats of flannel with sleeves in will take the place also of shirts as a separate garment.

These can be made sack-shaped with a slope from the under arm portion to the bottom, which is as wide as the goods. Those I made for my babies, says a contributor to the Rural New Yorker, were folded across the goods at the shoulder; the sleeve and the body cut in one from a pattern; the front breadth sloped to the width of the goods; but the back stopped just below the hip and had a full width piece shirred on to make up the length, to be 27 inches when finished; all seams were faced flat with tape. An extra set of petticoats can be made like this, without sleeves, to wear over the other when the warmth is needed.

White petticoats should be of very light weight goods, without trimming other than a deep hem finished with feather or hem stitching and hand-run tucks.

To make a pretty dress with the sleeves and body in one, fold the goods in the middle crossways and baste at the fold to mark the space, so when the material is opened flat this line will be a guide to finish the yoke and sleeves; then fold the goods lengthwise, and baste a line yoke depth crossing the other marking; this is to show the middle of the yoke; fold again crossways, and cut out the neck opening; it should be a

little lower in the front than back; 36 inches is a good width for this design. Run fine tucks lengthwise of the goods from one selvage to the other for the sleeves and yoke, but stop when the neck opening is reached. This will leave a blank space front and back in the middle of the yoke for a dainty bit of hand embroidery. Fine narrow lace to finish the neck and sleeve edge; and a hemstitched bottom and sleeve hem makes a finish to a garment that looks simple, but has enough handwork on it to satisfy any mother's desire in this line.

Another can be made quite different and with less work by sewing insertion in a line over each shoulder and again in the center of the yoke, front and back; a narrow edging is to be sewed all around each of these pieces and a little handwork done in the spaces between. The sleeve is cut full at the wrist and shirred into a cuff made of insertion with an edge of lace; the neck is finished with lace to match, and the bottom is finished with a wide hemstitched hem.

MOVABLE CUFF

I found that my little daughter's dresses were always short in the sleeves the second summer; so I now make most of them with cuffs, letting the upper portion of sleeve, which is gathered, extend quite to the bottom of the cuff, which I put on by hand, says a contributor to Needlecraft. The next summer I simply rip off the cuff and set it on the bottom of the sleeve part, thus lengthening the sleeve by the width of the cuff.

MOTOR BONNET

An imported motor bonnet of seal fur dyed a lovely shade of gray, and trimmed with a soft, pointed fold of the fur bordered with Persian silk. The long veil matches the fur in color, says the Chicago Record-Herald. One of the new soft, pocket muffs accompanies this bonnet, a bag-shaped thing of the fur trimmed all about with a band of gray velvet, and hung by heavy braided cords.

THE possibilities of the paper bag method of cooking, recently revived, are many, since it requires neither special stove nor patent appliances. It may be practised in every home which contains a cooking oven of any kind. It may be employed either with or without the use of pans. If meats or poultry are roasted in paper they need neither basting nor fat. The Ladies' Home Journal gives these directions:

Grilled Halibut—Slice the fish, then remove the skin and bone. Season the slices with salt and pepper, wrap them separately and securely in oiled paper, then broil or grill them. Serve the slices with brown sauce. These fish steaks may be stuffed and rolled if desired.

Potatoes with Parsley—New potatoes are much nicer if cooked this way than are old potatoes, but either may be used. Old potatoes, of course, should be peeled. Wash and scrape the potatoes, which should be as nearly of a size as possible. Melt a little butter, brush the inside of each bag with some of it. Dip each potato in melted butter, then dust it with chopped parsley. Wrap each potato in its paper, then put them in a buttered baking tin and cook in a moderate oven until they are tender; the time required will probably be from three quarters of an hour to an hour. Serve the potatoes in a hot vegetable dish. Before being put into the bags the potatoes should be cut around just through the rind.

Roast Chicken—Dress, clean, stuff and truss a large chicken. Place on a rack in a dripping pan, rub the surface with salt, and cover the breast with a buttered paper; then cover with a dough made of flour and water and roll to a quarter of an inch in thickness. Place in a hot oven; when the flour on the bottom of the pan begins to brown add two cups of boiling water. During the last half hour of cooking remove the

covering and brush the entire surface of the chicken with melted butter.

Baked Ham—Trim a ham and soak it for 12 hours, occasionally changing the water; then dry it, wrap it in a well-greased paper and roll it in a paste made of flour and water. Bake the ham for three hours. When done break the paste with a hammer, remove it with the paper and skin. Glaze with two cups of brown sugar, half a cup of water, and one tablespoonful of butter, cooked to a thick syrup, and put the ham into the oven for 15 or 20 minutes.

Baked Tomatoes—Tomatoes are especially good cooked in this way, much nicer than if merely baked without the paper. Cut some rounds of paper large enough to wrap the tomatoes in; small paper bags may be used. Brush the inside of the bags with butter or olive oil. Wash the tomatoes, take off the stems and wrap each tomato in its paper bag. Lay them in a greased baking pan and bake in a moderate oven from 10 to 20 minutes, or until they are tender without being broken. Serve in a hot vegetable dish.

WORKING WOMEN AS SAVERS

Disposition made of their surplus by different classes

CONTINUING her investigation into the living ways of women workers for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, Miss Louise Marion Bosworth writes that the problem of thrift in general is a very different one among women from what it is among men; that the whole attitude of women toward saving for the future is peculiarly discouraging. There is, first of all, she says, a general apathy, the result of generations of reliance on man as the provider. Even in the case of women who

have been forced out into industrial life and who are self-supporting this inherent sense of dependence is seldom outgrown. With younger wage-earning women there is always the expectation of marriage. Work is merely a makeshift until marriage comes. Moreover, in the case of women in industry where the wage is comparatively small and the demands of living and the craving for small extravagances are far greater with women than with men, the possibility of putting aside a part of the income for the future seems less to the individual.

According to the investigation of Miss Bosworth, the professional woman saves the most and has the highest average debt. The latter may be explained by the fact that several from this group have borrowed money for their education, expecting to pay it off little by little from their own earnings. The next highest average of savings is that of the clerical woman, who also has the highest average surplus remaining after the average debt is subtracted. The next highest surplus is that of the kitchen workers, who stand third in the savings column and last in the debt column. Waitresses and factory women save about the same amount and carry about an equal burden of average indebtedness. Saleswomen save the least, are less in debt than any other group excepting kitchen workers, and have the smallest surplus.

The form of saving differs widely. A popular one is the cooperative savings bank. Investing money in this way necessitates regular saving, as \$1 must be deposited monthly for each share that is taken. The plan of stamp savings has been developed to a certain extent, chiefly through the volunteer efforts of settlement workers. Probably the most common method of saving is insurance in some form. The only permanent saving among working women appears to be that which takes this form. Savings deposited in banks are usually drawn out to meet the needs of a less prosperous time, while payments toward an endowment policy or other benefit are made if possible even while debts are accumulating. Next to insurance in permanence come savings through the cooperative banks in which shareholders are fined for not depositing the regular amount.

Of equal interest with the other parts of Miss Bosworth's book is the chapter devoted to miscellaneous expenditures including recreation and education. She says that while there are many opportunities for recreation and education open to women workers in Boston without charge, offering entertainment and instruction in abundance to all who care to avail themselves of them the investigator was impressed with the fact that they demand a freshness and alertness that but few women after the day's work have left. Long hours and low wages do not result in the surplus vitality demanded for the proper enjoyment of these evening privileges. If the wages were sufficient to provide proper food and generally comfortable living by rubbing between the hands

TRIED RECIPES

JELLIED SALMON

Soak one level tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in one fourth cup of cold water, then dissolve by warming it; mix this with one cupful of boiled salad dressing and then with one can of salmon, minced fine. Add more seasoning if necessary, and pack in molds. When wanted turn out on lettuce leaves and serve very cold.

STRING BEAN SALAD

Mix two cups of cold string beans with a good French dressing; add one teaspoon of finely chopped chives; pile in center of salad dish and arrange thin slices of radishes around the edge; garnish the top with a radish cut in the shape of a tulip.

FRENCH DRESSING

For a good French dressing take a teaspoon of salt, one fourth teaspoon of mustard, one eighth teaspoon of pepper, two tablespoons of sugar, one tablespoon of finely chopped onion, four tablespoons of vinegar, three fourths cup of water; mix well, set aside and keep cold, then pour over salad just before serving.

SURPRISE BALLS

Mashed potatoes, any left over lean meat (chopped), butter or fat; roll the potatoes into balls, press a hollow in the top of each ball with a teaspoon; season the meat and fill it into the hollow balls; place in greased pan with a little butter or fat on top of each ball, then brown in the oven and serve hot.

CHOCOLATE PIE

Make a pie crust. One cup milk, five tablespoons sugar and two tablespoons of flour, one square of chocolate grated. Mix the above all together and boil. One teaspoonful vanilla, make a frosting of whites of two eggs and put the yolks in chocolate when mixing, put in oven to brown.

STUFFED BEET SALAD

Boil nice and tender beets that are smooth and all as near the same size as possible, one for each person you expect to serve. When cool peel, cut off smooth at both ends, scoop out inside with teaspoon, thus making a cup; cut the part you take out of beets into little round balls or dice shape, put on ice; cut apples, radishes and nuts up fine, mix with salad dressing and fill the beet cup. Set on lettuce leaf for decoration. Serve ice cold. When celery is in season, add it to the salad. — Denver Times.

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Sunshine
Specialties

When the box has been opened, imagine that you are going to taste the delectable morsels that ever tickled your palate. Think of them as delicate, rich, appetizing, and at the same time thoroughly pure and wholesome. Then nibble a Clover Leaf, for example—you will not be disappointed. The trend of your thought will be, "I wonder how they are made. I wonder where I can buy them."

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Simply write your name and address and that of your grocer, and we will send you Free by return mail, postpaid, a package of Sunshine Specialties, including Clover Leaves, Hydrox, and other toothsome morsels. Your grocer will supply you the kinds you like best. For sale packed carefully and daintily in tin, also by the pound. Remember the name "Sunshine."

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HOME HELPS

Stains on silverware made by using eggs will quickly disappear if rubbed with a little salt. . . .

To serve porridge without unpleasant sticking, dip the spoon first in milk and then serve porridge. . . .

If half a teaspoonful of baking-powder is added to the milk used in preparing mashed potatoes, they will be fluffy and light. . . .

A bit of sugar dissolved in the water in which cut flowers are standing is an English way of keeping the blossoms fresh. . . .

To keep pancakes from being greasy and flabby, do not have the batter too thick, and be sure that the fat is piping hot. — Suburban Life.

BRAN FOR BRUSHES

Valuable brushes, such as those with ivory or tortoise-shell backs, may be thoroughly cleaned by using bran instead of soap and water. Rub the bran in the bristles as you would soap, dipping the brush in the bran and rubbing, and when clean, the bran may be removed by tapping the brush, bristles downward, on the table. The back of the brushes should not be wet, and especially should the fastening of the bristles be kept dry. — Commonweal

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Yet the price of the Emerson is not high for a first class instrument, because it is built under the most economical producing conditions.

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560 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

IN BUSY KANSAS DAY PRESIDENT TALKS TO G. A. R. ABOUT PEACE

(Continued from page one)

A speech were on his program here, where he was the guest of the state G. A. R. encampment. Atchison and Leavenworth, where the President appears also today, will complete his visit to Kansas.

In a parade through the streets the President aroused little enthusiasm but when he reached the stands before the state capitol, some 40,000 persons filled the grounds. It was the biggest crowd the President has talked to on the trip and he stood on top of a table to enable more of the throng to hear him. Four thousand school children were arranged on the capitol steps behind him.

The President talked of the history of Kansas and reviewed the war, talking to the Grand Army veterans, who made up a great part of the big crowd. He appealed for the support of the steps being taken toward peace and reviewed the situation of the arbitration treaties.

Leaving here he will enter Iowa, the home of Senator Cummins, where the progressives are no less determined than in Kansas.

Near the close of what had been a non-partisan celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the statehood of Kansas at Hutchinson with President Taft as the principal speaker, W. L. Fisher, secretary of interior, just back from Alaska, made a three-minute speech in which he said some things about the difference between "real progressives of the middle-of-the-road type like Mr. Taft," and hypocritical, demagogic progressives who opposed every practical progressive policy put forth.

Senator Bristow, ranking second only to Senator La Follette of Wisconsin among the progressives of the Senate, took up the challenge the moment he rose to speak.

"We in Kansas," he said, "are always willing to grant that the other fellow is honest in his views, and we expect him to grant that we are honest in ours. I want to say to President Taft and to Secretary Fisher, right now, that in working out the problems that confront us we of Kansas will have our part and have our say to the end that there shall be equal justice to all and special privilege to none."

SAMUEL F. PERKINS GIVES EXHIBITION OF MAN-LIFTING KITES

(Continued from page one)

cheered and the large crowd rushed on the field to greet him.

"The time is certainly coming," he said enthusiastically, "when we must depend upon the aeroplane for carrying mail. It is not effective yet, but it is being developed in a marvelous way and I think we shall soon find it practical."

Another feature was the breaking of the world's record for carrying two passengers in an aeroplane. Lieut. T. De Witt Milling, U. S. A., with a private of his regiment on either side of him, remained aloft, circling the aerodrome, for 1h. 54m. 43.3-5s.

The previous world's record was 1h. 58m. 40s.

Claude Grahame-White, Tom Sopwith and Mlle. Dutrieu also made successful flights.

Seven aviators at Nassau boulevard, L. L. refused to go up Tuesday when the hour of opening the events arrived and it was nearly an hour before their differences with the management were settled.

DEMOCRATIC WINNERS IN THE WARD CONTESTS

The winners in the contests for places on the Democratic ward committee were as follows:

Ward 9—Robert J. Howell, John J. Fisher, Alfred F. Hurwitz, David McCarthy, Charles F. Theall, Michael J. Tobin, John F. Yafe, Julius Yoffe.

Ward 11—Henry A. Frothingham, Patrick Fenelon, John P. Comer, John H. Stone.

Ward 12—Thomas F. Russell, Henry W. Harrington, Thomas H. Gillard, Jeremiah J. McCarthy, George F. Keenan, Joseph W. Sheehan, Peter E. Whelan.

Ward 14—Carmelita E. Fitzgerald, Thomas J. Lally, Jr., James M. O'Hearn, Richard J. Wallace, James J. McSilla, Thomas J. O'Hearn, Patrick Cavanaugh, John J. Clancy, James H. Gallagher, William J. Curtin, Joseph H. Flaherty, James P. O'Mara.

Ward 16—Thomas Farrell, James F. Mooney, John O'Brien, William P. Branfield, Francis L. Trainor, James P. Flaherty, John F. McDonald, James M. Fitzgerald, Martin J. Frain, William D. McCarthy, Charles P. Schell.

J. ROLPH SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—James Rolph, shipowner and business man, was elected mayor of San Francisco at Tuesday's primary election, defeating Mayor McCarthy by nearly 2 to 1. The election was final for all who received a majority, and Mr. Rolph will not have to go before the people again. The district attorneyship is in doubt, and a deciding election will have to be held.

ITALY'S WARNING TO TURKEY HAS REPLY DENYING INCITEMENT

(Continued from page one)

ian people is the alleged statement from Constantinople that in case of war Italian subjects "will not be permitted to leave the country but will be detained as hostages. This action, it is claimed here, is in violation of all international usage.

Italy's first squadron, consisting of four modern battleships of high speed and great power, with three new armored cruisers, a scout, three destroyers and a mine ship have arrived on the African coast.

Time Alone Able to Show Tripoli's Value to Italy, Says Famous Historian

ROME—The value of Tripoli as a colonial possession for Italy was the subject of an exclusive statement to the United Press today by Guglielmo Ferrero, the famous Italian historian, whose "Greatness and Decadence of Rome," ranks as one of the greatest modern historical works. All that can be done to solve the question of value, he said, was to occupy the territory and wait and see.

The statement, he said, was not intended either as an argument for or against occupation of Tripoli, but merely a note of warning to the Italian people at a time when they seem bent on forcing their government to begin a system of colonial expansion similar to that of France and Germany. The statement follows:

By GUGLIELMO FERRERO
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First Step Explained

"A people is at liberty to choose or not to choose when it wants colonies. If it chooses to want them and seeks to found them, there can be proposed no other means save to occupy territory that is still poor, that is still semi-empty, or that for a long time has been semi-barbarous, for the purpose of attempting to augment its value, investing in it wisely the capital necessary to bring it about."

"Territory already rich, developed and blossoming, can only be found in countries of an older civilization. The profits, therefore, of a colonial undertaking can only be measured according to the probability of the territory which is to be made the object of the undertaking easily and rapidly increasing and growing in value."

"But this is a problem that in the majority of instances human wisdom has been impotent to solve. There are few things that history can prove to man; but it can show the failure of predictions for states and territories."

Values Have Changed

"Two centuries ago, for example, in the new countries, the hot territories had a greater value than those in a more temperate zone. But a century later when there came all the grand industries and all the mechanical inventions of modern civilization, the value of the former had declined, while the value of the latter had increased."

"A century ago the immense plains in which Argentina sows its cereals and reaps such great masses of riches, were only a desert and without value. But the overflow of European population, the growing demand for cereals, the progress of navigation and the railroad have converted in 50 years the desert into an Eldorado."

"All of this merely goes to show that in a colonial policy, as in all other things human, much depends upon the course of events, while the element of time is also one of the most important elements of success."

"The only sure rule then, for a state to follow if it wishes to inaugurate and carry out a colonial policy is to take that which is can without excessive cost and danger and then to wait."

"It is not possible to make a colonial empire bear fruit like a vast plain already fully established. It is necessary that it be allowed to fructify according to the circumstances, following the current of the times and keeping always well in mind that human fortunes are perennially moving and changing."

NEW LYNN BANK IS UNOPPOSED

The bank incorporators gave a hearing today on the petition of David W. Barker and others of Lynn for a charter for the Fidelity Trust Company of Lynn to be capitalized at \$100,000, paid in. It was urged that Lynn has had no new banking institution in the last 20 years while its growth in business has been very large. There was no opposition to the petition and the board took the matter under advisement.

SECRETARY WILSON BACK

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture returned today from a month's trip through the West, a part of which time he spent at his Iowa home. Upon the return of the President to Washington it is expected that he and Secretary Wilson will confer over the situation in the department.

STATE CHIEF JUSTICE IN OFFICE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Arthur P. Rugg, new chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, assumed the duties of his office here Tuesday in the presence of Justices John W. Hammond, Caleb Loring, Henry N. Sheldon and Henry K. Braley.

MISS ROTCH DEFEATS ELEONORA SEARS ON LONGWOOD COURTS

Matches in the third round of the singles in the woman's open tennis tournament were finished on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club early this afternoon. Play in the doubles and in the mixed doubles is occupying the attention of the gallery this afternoon. A number of matches in the handicap singles were also played this morning.

Miss Hazel V. Hotchkiss of Berkeley, Cal., the national champion, again attracted the gallery in her match with Miss H. Williams, but the brilliant Californian player won with such ease that the match between Miss Edith Rotch and Miss Eleonora Sears drew a much larger crowd.

Miss Rotch defeated Miss Sears in a three-set match, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, which proved the feature of the morning and early afternoon. In the second set some excitement was caused by a runaway horse, which Miss Sears attempted to stop. The third set proved a particularly well contested session. Exceptional tennis was played by both contestants. Miss Rotch showed especially well at the net, and both players won many points by cross court places.

Another three-set contest, that between Alice Thorndike and Miss M. Homans, was won by the latter 4-6, 6-1, 6-3. The semi-finals of the singles will be played tomorrow morning. Miss Thorndike meeting Mrs. Shurtleff at 9:45 and Miss Rotch meeting Miss Hotchkiss at 10 o'clock. The summary of the matches this forenoon:

LADIES' SINGLES

Third Round
Miss Alice Thorndike defeated Miss M. Homans, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.
Mrs. A. Shurtleff defeated Miss C. Harding, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.
Miss Edith Rotch defeated Miss Eleonora Sears, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.
Miss Hazel V. Hotchkiss defeated Miss H. Williams, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES

First Round
Miss Ruth Blodgett defeated Miss S. Chase, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.
Miss D. Thatcher defeated Mrs. A. L. Harding, 6-4, 6-0.

Second Round

Miss C. Thompson defeated Mrs. A. Bigelow, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.
Miss H. Penhallow defeated Miss A. Seaver, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.
Miss M. E. Harrington defeated Miss H. Cunningham, 6-4, 6-3.
Mrs. Joseph Warren defeated Miss M. Thayer, 7-5, 6-1.
Mrs. C. Kepp defeated Miss M. Southworth, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss G. Schwarz defeated Mrs. Daxel, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.
Mrs. J. L. Bremer defeated Miss A. Baker, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Meredith defeated Miss M. Thomson, 6-1, 6-3, 1.
Miss D. Dempster defeated Mrs. Benton, 1-6, 6-1, 6-1.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DISALLOWS PAY OF GOVERNOR'S EXPERTS

(Continued from page one)

the opinion of Attorney-General Swift, sent to the council today in response to questions asked by that body.

Because several bills were presented which included charges for time spent at hearings before the ways and means committee at \$5 per hour, the council also asked the attorney-general to rule whether it could pay for such time. Mr. Swift rules that the statute does not imply that the reports of the experts should require oral explanation, and any examination of such persons by a legislative committee puts them in exactly the same category as witnesses. In appearing before the council to seek a payment of their bills, he says, they are not doing service for the commonwealth, but are instead acting in their own interest; they appear voluntarily, but even were they summoned they would be entitled only to witness fees.

C. L. Harpham, one of the "\$50 per day experts" was before the finance committee of the council this morning, in an effort to secure payment of his bill. He was subjected to a vigorous cross-examination by Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Councilor Glidden.

The matter was brought up in connection with the Governor's declaration to the Legislature that a parcel of land, adjoining the Boston state hospital, should not have been purchased, because it was too high priced.

John C. Sherman, described as "chief of experts," said the Governor's position in the matter was simply that the Boston hospital had once before been subdivided, and the Governor thought it fully as logical to buy more land, if it was needed, in a locality where the price would be lower.

Mr. Harpham and Mr. Sherman were both criticized for their report to the Governor that "bills are O. K'd by the state auditor without proper vouchers."

CAPITAL TO HAVE A NEW GARRISON

WASHINGTON—Former members of Barry and Roosevelt Garrison of the Army and Navy Union have taken steps to form a new garrison in the district, and are now in communication with the new national commander, Col. George Russell Downs of Erie, Pa.

The commander has written that he hopes to again organize the garrison here and make it the strongest in the organization.

BROWN UNIVERSITY OPENS, INAUGURATING TWO-TERM SESSION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University today commenced its college year with a large registration and for the first time in its history introduced the semester system of two years instead of the three which have prevailed heretofore. All of the courses have been shifted by the change in terms and committees of the faculty have been working through the summer perfecting the details of the new departure.

Four new professors, three additional instructors and two new assistant instructors began work today. Three professors who have been absent during the past year have returned to take up their former courses and a new reference librarian, a graduate of Brown in June, has also been appointed.

Under the direction of President Faunce the requirements for admission were this year made simpler and more in keeping with those advocated by various gatherings of educators and college professors.

Today's formal opening of college took place with the march of the faculty into Sayles hall. This procession is an annual custom at Brown. At Sayles hall a brief opening ceremony was held, following which the various classes met and registered, and took up the preliminary steps of "getting down to work."

Theodore F. Collins, Ph.D., is in charge of the courses in European history, formerly taught by Professor Munroe. Professor Collins comes to Brown from Williams College.

Dr. John C. Dunning, formerly of the University of California, is in charge of the courses in social and political science. Hardy Cross, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is assistant professor in civil engineering. Harlan H. York, Ph.D., is the new assistant in botany. Harry E. Roelke, Brown '11, has been appointed reference librarian in the new John Hay library. Roland E. Hutchins is instructor in civil engineering. J. F. Lievers is a new instructor in German.

Ernest T. Paine and Harris Barbour are two new assistants in the philosophy department. Prof. Winslow Upton will resume full charge of the department of astronomy and Prof. E. G. Atkinson will resume his former classes in Greek literature and civilization. Clinton H. Currier will resume his work in the mathematics department.

President Faunce, in his report to the corporation, which is in preparation, says concerning the entrance requirements:

"The new statements of admission requirements, made after consultation with many school principals, is much simpler than the old statement, and far more flexible in meeting the various courses taken in secondary schools. The high schools of the country are no longer feeders to the colleges. They are the organs of democracy, fitting young citizens for life."

"The colleges must adjust themselves to the situation. The colleges cannot agree to accept any pupil who has passed four years in any high school, and the colleges must not exclude well-trained boys and girls merely because the training has not been in the narrow groove of certain requirements for admission."

"Some of the best high schools in America are now found in our western states, yet scarcely one of them fits its pupils to pass the published entrance requirements of the New England colleges. Unless the New England colleges meet such a situation with fairness and sympathy, they will lose their hold on the national culture."

"Brown University meets it with a new definition of its old requirements."

NEW U. S. LUMBER TRUST SUIT BEGUN

DENVER, Col.—Prosecution of the lumber trust is indicated by an entire new suit instituted in the federal court here. By order of Judge Lewis all information regarding the action is withheld, but it is known that all of the big lumber interests in the country are affected.

The heads and responsible directors of the lumber concerns which are alleged to have been operating under a sales and division of territory agreement are to be prosecuted for conspiracy in restraint of trade and the corporations, as such, will also be proceeded against.

HULK OF LIBERTE TO BE BLOWN UP

TOULON, France—As soon as all the guns and material that can be used are taken off the wreck of the battleship Liberte the hulk will be blown up, as otherwise it would impede navigation in the harbor.

The latest official estimate places the number of those affected by the explosion on the Liberte as 235 killed and 100 wounded.

BRITISH AVIATOR ARRIVES

NEW YORK—Capt. Patrick Hamilton, a British military aviator, arrived Tuesday on the Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis. He expects to fly in one of the two Deperdussin monoplane recently brought to this country by George Dyott, who is making flights in one of the machines at the Nassau meet.

NORTH LEBANON PASTOR RESIGNS

NORTH LEBANON, Me.—The Rev. Herbert W. Cummings has resigned as pastor of the Free Baptist church. His successor has not as yet been chosen.

Our Autumn Showing of The Latest Accepted Modes in Women's New Fall Gloves

Featuring the best imported French Grades
and the finest products of American Skill

DISCERNING women who pride themselves on being correctly gowned and having every detail of dress in perfect harmony, know well the wisdom of buying their gloves here.

Our new stocks for fall and winter wear comprise the very best gloves in the world, fitting properly, made by the most expert manufacturers, from the finest selected skins. Our assortment is one of the largest in the United States—and every pair carries our guarantee.

A Few Leaders From Our Vast Stock

Women's French Kid Gloves—8-Button length, Pique sewn: tan, gray, black, white and black, with white stitching and embroidery. Paris Point backs	2.75
Women's French Kid Gloves—12-Button length, Pique sewn, tan, black and black with white embroidery. Paris Point backs	3.25
Women's French Kid Gloves—3-Button length, 3 round pearl buttons at wrist. Silk flet embroidery, overseam sewn; gray, champagne and white	1.50
Women's Foster Lacing Gloves—French Kid, white, black, tan, gray, mode, black with white embroidery; 4 hooks at wrist	1.85
Women's One-Button Mocha Gloves—Handsome shades of gray. Spear Point embroidery, pique sewn	1.75
Women's French Kid Gloves—12 and 16-Button length, overseam sewn, black with white stitching and embroidery	3.00 & 3.50

Women's 3.00 White Kid Gloves Specially Priced at 2.50

12 button length with three small pearl buttons at the wrist. Splendid quality at a very low price.

Women's 3.50 White Kid Gloves Specially Priced at 3.00

16 button length, having three round pearl buttons at the wrist. Elegant quality and an unusual value.

MAIN STORE—STREET FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company

CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE AND LEMON SALES IN YEAR ARE \$20,600,000

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—According to the annual statement of the Southern California Fruit Growers Exchange just issued the organization has brought into the state during the year ending Aug. 31, \$20,600,000 from the sale of lemons and oranges.

The exchange handled 10,842,831 boxes, an increase of about 43 per cent over the year previous. The average price for every box handled was \$1.89 f. o. b. cars. The exchange handled about 61 per cent of the California crop, an increase of about 1 per cent over the year before.

California handled about 40 per cent of the oranges and 35 per cent of the lemons consumed in this country last year. The crop was by far the largest in the history of the business. There was no appreciable damage to the fruit by the elements.

TOBACCO TRUST SPLIT IN THREE

NEW YORK—Plans for the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company which are to be submitted shortly to the United States circuit court are said to provide for the formation of three new companies out of the disintegrated parts of the present company. There have been many previous reports that the tobacco trust would be dissolved into many small companies. It will probably be necessary to sell the plants of the American Tobacco Company used for the making of licorice, as it is stated the government contends that licorice, which is used in sweetening tobacco, must be accessible to all tobacco manufacturers.

BARON ROSEN BACK AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, has left Manchester, Mass., where the summer embassy was established, and returned to Washington. He will return with his family to Russia at an early date.

MAYOR GAYNOR GIVES IDEAS ON LIBRARIES

NEW YORK—That the public school, the jury system and the library are the principal agencies in the spreading of instruction among the classes was asserted Tuesday by Mayor Gaynor in his address of welcome to the members of the New York State Library Association at the opening of its convention in the Engineering Societies building. Speaking of libraries, the Mayor said: "I do not know that I can commend a library that circulates the ten best sellers and such books as that. I have my doubts whether they are much good, but maybe it is better to read them than to read nothing."

Dr. Frank B. Hill, president of the association, spoke of the progress made in New York and Brooklyn public libraries in meeting the requirements of the constantly increasing number of readers.

Miss Caroline E. Webster read a report on rural libraries and addresses were made by J. T. Weyer, director of the New York State Library, and Raymond A. Pearson, state commissioner of agriculture.

A reception for the librarians was given at the Aldine Club in the afternoon by the Baker & Taylor Company.

INDIANAPOLIS WINS IN THE CONTEST FOR CHEAPER FOOD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indianapolis campaigners for lower retail prices of food won their first victory today and through the efforts of Mayor Shark, leader of the movement, potatoes will be on sale at the city market on Saturday at the producers' prices, plus the actual cost of handling and transportation.

The mayor's personal representative, sent to Michigan to investigate the potato situation, reported that he had been able to buy a large supply of potatoes for 69 cents a bushel, placed in the car. They are now retailing here from \$1 to \$1.40. If the potato experiment is supported by consumers Mayor Shark plans to get a supply of apples.

UNCOVER FOUR MAINE BOILERS

HAVANA, Cuba—The workmen employed in cleaning up the wreck of the Maine uncovered Tuesday the four rear boilers which had not moved from their original position. The engineers expect to go through this part of the Maine rapidly as it is less shattered than the forward section.

Rear-Admiral Washington L. Capps, chief of the naval bureau of construction and repair, will return to Washington at the end of the week.

WASHINGTON—A circular letter, promoting a movement to have school children throughout the United States contribute 7 cent each toward a \$225,000 fund for raising the battleship Maine, is causing some annoyance to war department officials. Acting Secretary Oliver has notified the author that the department does not regard the popular subscription proposition with favor.

UNITARIANS ELECT TREASURER

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the American Unitarian Association George H. Hutchinson of Newton was unanimously elected to the office of treasurer in place of Francis H. Lincoln of Hingham, who held the place for many years.



Highest Grade Possible to Produce
Strictly an Unbleached Flour
SANDS, TAYLOR & WOOD CO.

Winter Plans Cause Brisk Activity in Boston's Settlements

COLLEGE-FRESH WORKERS ARE NOW FILLING UP RANKS

Stronger Effort Than Ever Will Be Made to Teach Personal Responsibility and to Give Each One an Opportunity for the Best Use of Life

A VISIT to the numerous settlements, neighborhood houses and club houses of Boston at this time of the year finds the workers busy with plans for the coming season. By this it is not implied that there has been a cessation of activities during the summer, for in a way the work never ceases, not even when the house is closed temporarily for housecleaning and repairs, and in many cases the summer program is similar to and quite as important as that of the winter. Still it is natural that with the coming of the fall there should be a resumption of more active work and a reorganization of clubs and classes for the long winter afternoons and evenings.

Encouraged by past progress and confident for the future each organization, therefore, is now outlining a somewhat new schedule of daily work and making arrangements for such lectures and entertainments as will prove of vital interest to its members during the next 12 months.

Although in some instances details are not yet fully decided upon, pending the action of the executive committee, in general it may be stated that the policy of the past is to be continued and that in almost every direction the work is to be enlarged and made of deeper significance. Students fresh from the colleges are to rally to the support of the present workers and a stronger effort made than ever before to carry out the two great purposes of all true social service, namely, to inculcate in every boy and girl, man and woman a lasting sense of personal responsibility, and to give to every individual opportunity to make the best use of his or her life.

The North End Union at 20 Parmenter street opened for registration Sept. 11 and the clubs and classes will begin work the middle of October. The children's house at 32 Parmenter street will be in charge of Miss Mary P. Ingalls and Miss Edna Stocker, both of Wellesley College. They are to succeed Miss Jeanie L. Cowen, a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory, who is resigning to take up special work as a student of social science methods at Philadelphia.

The gymnasium will be open as usual, and the dressmaking, sewing and social clubs will be reorganized. The printing school, which is distinctly a trade school under the direction of master printers of Boston, will continue its work through the year, but the plumbing school, established in 1894, has been transferred to the Wentworth Institute, where a fuller equipment will better meet the needs of the pupils.

Library Club House Busy

The Library Club house at 18 Hull street began active work in the middle of the month. There will be no new residents this year as those in charge last year are to continue. The work itself will be along the same lines as formerly, special attention being given to choral classes, folk-dancing and the story hour. It is planned also to have several concerts and plays, the natural outgrowth of music and story telling. These entertainments are to be of the same high order that they were this past season when they included not only Shakespearean drama, but also historical and moral plays. The S. E. G. bowl shop, where the well-known Paul Revere pottery is made, resumed work Sept. 5 and is already doing a prosperous business. The shop includes the first floor and basement of the clubhouse and through its continued success has made the clubhouse practically self-supporting.

Activities Beginning

The North Bennet street industrial school at 39 North Bennet street will continue to serve as an experiment station.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Symphony Orchestra

AUCTION SALE OF \$18.00 SEATS FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS AT SYMPHONY HALL TOMORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, CONTINUING THROUGH THE DAY.

Auction Sale of \$7.50 Seats for Concerts FRIDAY, Sept. 29.

BOSTON-NEW YORK
Special through car leaves Postoffice sq. daily and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. Tickets and Information at Park Dept., Bay State St. R. Co., 309 Washington St.
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30

TREMONT TEMPLE 8:30 and 8:15 Daily
6TH WEEK OF THE
Coronation of King George V.
By Kinematograph Process of Natural Colors, in Motion Pictures lasting 2 hours, lecture by F. Eugene Farnsworth, with vocal Orchestra and Music. Seating one week in advance.

tion for the public schools and also as an institution for social improvement. The pre-vocational work here started Sept. 19 with classes in business English, commercial geography, industrial history, shop arithmetic, woodwork, printing, sheet metal work and mechanical drawing. The evening classes in printing, drawing, bench work and wood turning, cabinet making, advanced and architectural modeling, pottery, housekeepers' cooking, dressmaking and millinery will open Oct. 9, and the military drill and the music, dancing and social clubs will renew activities at about the same time.

The double aim which is one of the unique features of the North Bennet street school will be closely followed throughout the year. This double aim seeks through means of the pre-vocational school to give definite industrial training to boys and girls who know what they want, and thereby fit them to become efficient wage earners; it also seeks through its evening classes to interest the somewhat indifferent and perhaps unskilled workman and awaken in him a desire for training in some particular line so that his efficiency and consequently his earning ability may be substantially increased.

Feature Is Unique

The system of correlation and progression in the social clubs, which is another unique feature of the North Bennet street school, is to be emphasized more strongly than ever. For the benefit of those who have, in a way, "graduated" from the highest existing club a still higher club is to be organized. Some of these graduates are also to serve as

ing under J. C. Bills of Harvard; and active preparation for a hearing before the school board on the question of establishing a branch evening high school in the North End for which there is already a registration of 250 on file.

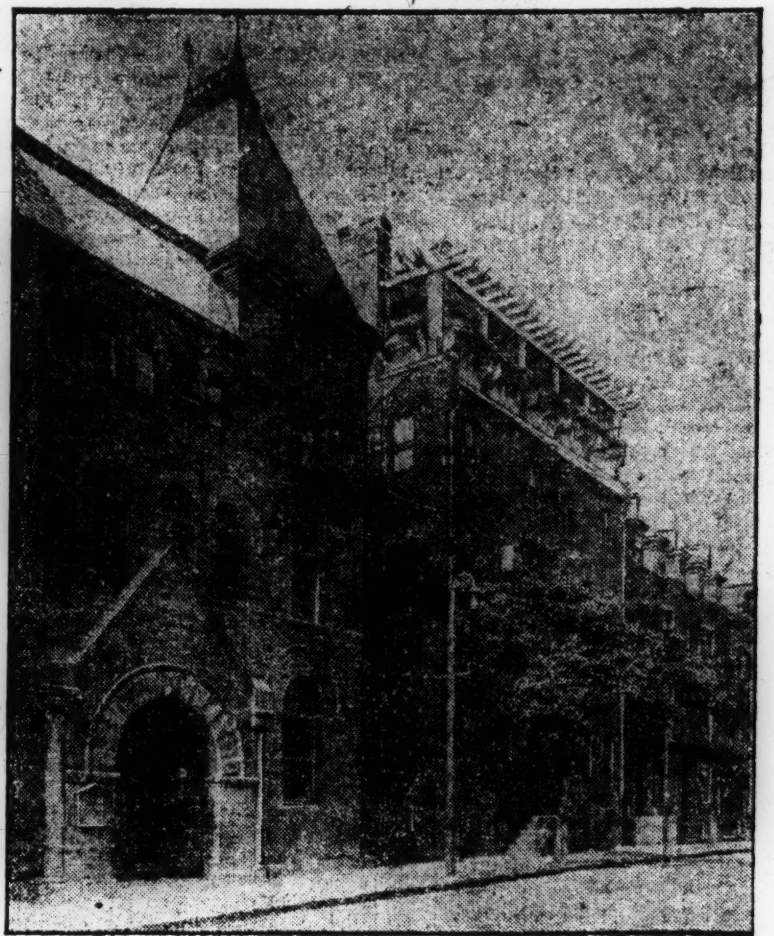
"This September program forecasts very definitely the kind of work to be pursued during the season 1911-12. The emphasis of the work itself is to be on all these activities not as ends but as means to two specific ends, namely, the Americanizing of all the varied elements in our cosmopolitan North End and their definite preparation for participation in American life through a rambling course which starts at steeple and ends in citizenship. It is a pleasure to acknowledge publicly what the house owes to Harvard University and to the Emerson College of Oratory and many other institutions lending us the volunteer services of splendid men and women whose disinterested work makes such a program possible."

New Workers to Start

In the West End work at the Frances E. Willard Settlement, 38-44 Chambers street, will begin Oct. 1 with two new resident workers, Miss Louise Hanson of Holyoke College and Miss Grace Cook. The regular Wednesday night meetings will be resumed the middle of October, and the class and club work in basketry, carpentry, clay modeling, cobbling, scrapbook making, embroidery, millinery, sewing, basketball, gymnastics, elocution and instrumental music will be in full swing by the end of the month. A special effort will be made to continue the English class for mothers inasmuch as the results of this work the past year were highly gratifying.

At the Elizabeth Peabody house, 87 and 89 Poplar street, and 357 Charles street, two new resident workers, Miss Lillian M. Spelman and Miss Ethel Remele, a graduate of Tufts college, will help to carry out the coming year's program. Miss Remele will be assistant school visitor and Miss Spelman sanitary inspector. The latter position is new and gives promise of helpful and practical results, for Miss Spelman will not only make a study of housing, street and alley conditions, and give advice to the mothers in the homes, but will also give educational talks on these

DISTRICT KNOWS ROW OF BUILDINGS



Frances E. Willard Settlement at 38-44 Chambers street in West End of Boston

and story telling; classes in sewing and housekeeping will teach the girls much that they ought to know about domestic science, while the active spirits of the boys will find expression in debating and basketball.

The splendid dramatic work of the past season will be continued under the able supervision of Mrs. Frederick H. Briggs. It is hoped also to have, under adequate chaperonage, clubs in skating and hockey for members who have their time free between the closing of school and dark. The nearness of the Ellis Memorial to the Public Garden and the frog pond makes such a plan sound very feasible and would solve the problem of how to keep boys and girls happy out of doors in the winter time.

At the South End house, 20-22 Union park, the regular club meetings will begin the first of October, but the industrial classes will not be organized until the first of November. An interesting feature of the coming year's work will be the joint use with Franklin school of a nearby house for the Housekeeping Club. The house will be used by the school pupils during the day and by the South End house members in the evenings. This arrangement between the house and the school illustrates the plan of practical cooperation that the South End house stands for preeminently. It is the hope of the house this year to further the scheme of cooperation in every possible direction and thus work with other educational and social institutions for the greatest good to the greatest number.

At 47 East Canton street a new house will be added to the women's residence, which already includes 43 and 45 East Canton street, and will be ready for occupancy the last of this month.

Music to Be Taught

The South End music school, which is affiliated with the South End house, will open for registration Oct. 2 and will begin instruction Oct. 16. Lessons will be given in piano, violin and chorus singing, the object being "not to give the pupils the notion that they are going to become professional musicians, but to develop in them, and indirectly in their homes, a substantial sense for the finer things of life."

At the Hale house, 6 and 8 Garland street, the morning kindergarten is already in session but the usual afternoon and evening clubs and classes will not be organized until early in October. Though the year's program is not fully outlined yet, it will include work in cooking, sewing, raffia, dressmaking, clay modeling, sloyd, gymnastics and dancing. The Mothers' Club in English will be continued, also the literary, dramatic and social clubs. It has been the policy of Hale house from the first to place emphasis upon club work, a policy which this year is to be followed more energetically than ever. In view of this, at the Parker Memorial, where many of the Hale house classes and clubs are held, the gymnasium is to be enlarged and both the sloyd department and the boys' club rooms are to be better equipped and materially improved.

Enrolment May Be Large

There is every evidence that the enrolment at Hale house this season will be unusually large, inasmuch as the greater part of the work at the St. Stephens house, 2 Decatur street, has been discontinued, and it is to be supposed that most of the St. Stephens house members will turn naturally to Hale house for neighborhood club and class privileges. Three new men residents are to be chosen early in the year to help with the general management and especially to assist with the evening classes.

The workers at Lincoln house, 80 Emerald street, are anticipating an unusually interesting and successful season as this is the first year in which the women residents will have a house of

their own where the home atmosphere may be preserved in its integrity. This new residence at 68 Emerald street has been fitted up with all conveniences and attractively furnished. Registration for class work will begin in October and opportunities will be given for work in clay modeling, drawing and design, housekeeping, needlework, basketry, wood sloyd, violin, dancing and gymnastics.

One of the unique classes to be continued is the boys' class in camp cooking, which has proved of such practical value in the past. The morning kindergarten will be in session daily, and on Thursday evenings house dances will be given, alternating every other week with lectures on topics of special interest.

Lacemaking to Be Taught

Miss Helena S. Dudley, head worker at the Denison house, 93 Tyler street, says in regard to the program for the coming season: "We shall start our reorganization of clubs and classes the first of October. Besides our general work for all nationalities there will be as usual our special work for Syrians and Italians. This will include a class for Italian children where they will be taught the art of lacemaking; a class in embroidery for Italian women and one in lacemaking for Syrian women where they will be given new designs and encouraged to retain and develop these distinctive arts of the homeland."

"The Circolo Italo-Americano, our Italian club for men and women, will continue its monthly meetings, also its

SETTLEMENT TO RESUME WORK SOON



North End Union at 20 Parmenter street will take up old activities

Sunday lectures at the North End. The house at 89 Tyler street, which was opened last spring will still be used as a milk dispensary; Denison house was one of the first organizations to take an active interest in the sale of modified milk for the babies and this year we hope to do more along this line than ever before. We shall have three new resident workers, Miss Geraldine Gordon of Wellesley College, Miss Margaret Cochran also of Wellesley, and Miss Ethel Ramsay, who will do special work in the Italian department."

Registration Begins

At the South End industrial school, 45 Bartlett street, registration for instruction in music has already begun and regular work in all industrial branches will be started early in October. There will be the usual classes in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, housekeeping, cooking, laundry, cobbling, carpentry, cane-sewing, basketry, mechanical and

SIMMONS COLLEGE WOMAN TO BE HEAD OF UNIQUE PLAN

Half Salary of Expert Will Be Paid by Settlements and She Will Be Aided in Teaching Household Economics by Students of Her College

free-hand drawing, besides several large dancing classes at which some of the mothers will act as matrons. The Mothers' Club, which meets once a week for sewing and sociability, will be continued, and the girls' choruses and the boys' orchestra will begin early in the fall to prepare for some of the splendid concerts with which they have entertained the neighborhood in the past.

Monday was the first day of registration week at the Roxbury Neighborhood house, 838 Albany street. Regarding winter prospects and plans the head resident, Miss Mary H. Burgess, has this announcement to make: "We are starting out with a splendid enrolment and more enthusiasm than ever before. We shall continue the club and class work of the past, laying special emphasis this season on the principle of self-government. Representatives from each of the 26 clubs will form a general council which will aim to discuss and decide questions of common interest, rather than matters that concern only the individual clubs."

"Our Wednesday night socials, which have been so thoroughly enjoyable in the past will doubtless be as popular as ever, for despite the fact that we have had none during the summer, the applications for attendance at the one held this week numbered more than we usually accommodate and many of the applicants said they had been looking forward to this evening's pleasure for the last two months. One of the new things we hope to undertake in the near future is the fitting of the cottage on our back lot into an establishment where household economics can be taught to our girls. This can be done without great expense and would add materially to our equipment for successful work."

Folk Dancing Is for Girls

Work at the Ruggles Street Neighborhood house, 147 Ruggles street, will be resumed early in October. There will be the usual social and athletic clubs, and classes in sloyd, chair caning, clay modeling, drawing, sewing, leather work and dancing. The gymnasium will be used for indoor baseball, basketball, volleyball, matwork and calisthenics and also for dances once a month. This year special emphasis will be put upon folk dancing for the girls and gymnastic dancing for the boys. The house hopes also to start a folk dancing class for the mothers and thus help to perpetuate in America one of the familiar pastimes of the mother country.

The first week in October will be registration week at the Robert Gould Shaw house, 6 Hammond street, and regular work will be begun Oct. 9. The schedule this year will include classes in sewing, embroidery, cooking, millinery, dressmaking, pyrography, clay modeling, brass and iron work, basketry and chair can-

policy will be decided early in the season.

At a meeting of the garden committee on Sept. 7 it was decided to continue the garden work under careful supervision another year, the past year's experiment in gardening having been a pronounced success. A new and unique plan will be followed in the teaching of household economics. Miss Marie G. Lundberg, a Simmons College graduate and a woman of varied social service experience, has been chosen to have charge of this work, her salary to be paid half by Simmons College and half by the settlement.

Knowledge Is Intimate

Miss Lundberg will reside two months at a time in settlement houses in different parts of the city so that she may have opportunity to secure a first-hand and intimate knowledge of the household problems of the North, West and South ends. That this is essential for a satisfactory handling of the situation arises from the fact that the people of these three sections represent many different nationalities and still keep in great measure the household customs and cooking methods of their native land. Before American cooking can become established in these homes it must first be proved that American cooking is an improvement economically and otherwise upon European cooking. This may or may not be true. Personally those most interested in this plan believe that the foreign element has as much to teach Americans about the preparation and use of wholesome food as the Americans have to teach it, and this year's investigation is to be conducted from that basis.

Under Miss Lundberg's supervision will be students from Simmons College who will not only conduct settlement classes in household economics but who also will study conditions in the homes where practical illustrations will be given for the mothers. These students will in turn be taught by Miss Lundberg in regular class work at Simmons College. This scheme of cooperation between the settlements and the college will doubtless be watched with considerable interest by settlement workers in other cities and if it proves practicable may lead to valuable results in securing a happy working relationship between purely educational institutions and those established primarily for social service.

TABLET TO STONEWALL JACKSON

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—A bronze tablet in honor of Stonewall Jackson, confederate general, was unveiled here Tuesday. Dedicatory exercises were held in the court house. The principal address was made by Dr. James Power Smith, of General Jackson's staff. Isabel Arnold of Beverly, W. Va., a grandniece of General Jackson, unveiled the tablet.

TRAVEL

CUNARD LINE

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool

FRANCONIA.....Oct. 17, 4:30 P.M.
IVERNIA.....Oct. 31, 4:00 P.M.

New York-Fishguard-Liverpool

*CAMPANIA.....Sept. 27, 10:00 A.M.
MAURETANIA.....Oct. 4, 9 A.M.
*Calls also at Queenstown.

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Scenes When Ancients Were Guests of Col. Benton

Preparations for the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to Bermuda are now complete. More than 300 members of Boston's oldest military organization have signified their intention of making the trip, so that the ranks will be well filled.

The company under the command of Col. Everett C. Benton will leave Boston over the Fall River line for New York, where on arrival they will embark on the steamer Oena for Bermuda. On arrival there they will be tendered a reception by Sir Walter Kitchener, Governor of the Bermuda islands. This will be followed by a reception by the mayor of Hamilton.

Three days will be spent on the island, and the evening before leaving home the company will give a banquet to the Governor, the mayor and the city and military dignitaries at the hotel Hamilton. The Ancients will return about Oct. 6.

Following this Colonel Benton and his officers, with a delegation of 40 members will leave the South station for Atlanta, Ga., to represent the company at the dedication of the peace monument in that city the following week. This trip will take about 10 days.

The prize committee has not yet announced the winners of the competitive drills which took place at the Belmont home of Colonel Benton Monday, and it is now expected that the awards will not be made until after the return of the company from Bermuda.

Those who had the privilege of watching the maneuvers of the Ancients could

FOLLOWING THE FLAGS



Color bearers of the Ancients, carrying national and state flags

RESIDENCE OF COLONEL BENTON



Facade and entrance to the home where the commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company received the members on his birthday

MARTIAL FIGURES A PLENTY



Approaching the scene of the review ready for inspection

NEW YORK TO HEAR OPERA NOVELTIES SAYS MR. DIPPEL

NEW YORK—Andreas Dippel, the general manager of the Chicago Opera Company, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Tuesday night, says:

"I have not only filled the vacancies in my company for the coming season, but while touring in France, Italy, and Germany, I heard many new and promising voices, and have taken options on the future of these singers. The entire list of artists engaged for this season will be published in a few days."

"The Philadelphia-Chicago Company will give six performances in New York this season, on Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27, and March 6 and 13. Of the operas scheduled for New York, two, and possibly three, will be novelties. Massenet's 'Cendrillon' and Wolf-Ferrari's 'I Gioielli della Madonna' (The Jewels of the Madonna) are assured. I am now negotiating for the production of another novelty of great interest. The opening performance in New York will be 'Carmen,' in which Miss Mary Garden will appear for the first time in the title part before a New York audience."

LONG PHONE LINE OPEN

MONTREAL—Canadian Bell Telephone Company has opened the longest telephone line in Canada from Montreal to Ft. William, Ont., 995 miles.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED



Quarters of the cook at camp kitchen of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, where the regular muster meal for the men was prepared

GOVERNOR WATCHING THE ANCIENTS



Mr. Foss as commander-in-chief of the state forces and Colonel Benton watching prize drill at Belmont muster

REGULARS FIRE SALUTE TO GOVERNOR



Battery detailed from the United States arsenal at Watertown to give appropriate greeting to Mr. Foss on his arrival

not fail to admire the precision and alertness with which each of the movements was executed. From the arrival of the command at the drill ground shortly before 1 p. m., until the evening parade at 5 p. m., Colonel Benton's estate presented more the appearance of a military center than of a beautiful country home.

The review by Governor Foss and staff and the company commander, Colonel Benton, was a feature that elicited the admiration and applause of the thousands of spectators who lined the parade ground. The ceremony of mounting guard was executed with machine-like precision under the orders of Captain Latimer by the men of company H, fifth regiment, assisted by the Salem Cadet band. The competitive drills were conducted before Capt. R. W. Case, U. S. A., and Maj. Curtis Noyes, M. V. M.

The regular muster meal, which was served in a large tent, 100 feet long, was prepared by a squad of cooks belonging to the fifth regiment, the cook house

being conveniently stationed near the big mess tent.

At the close of the parade, while the Ancients were lined up at ease along the whole length of the lawn, Colonel Benton was escorted by Adj. Fred McDonald close to the line. Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, chief-of-staff, then presented to the commander a handsome silver bowl, mounted upon a mahogany wheeled stand and engraved as follows:

"Col. Everett Chamberlain Benton, commander, from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, on the anniversary of his birth, Sept. 25, 1911. At muster, Belmont, Mass."

Colonel Benton in a few well-chosen words thanked the command for the gift and expressed the wish to have his comrades out to Belmont again to look at it.

TECH REGISTRATION NOW 1515 AND FEES COLLECTED \$150,000

Work of registering 1515 students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has kept the office busy since Friday, while the bursar has collected in fees no less than \$150,000.

A new classification of students has been adopted. The old specials included two groups, those who had been unable to keep up with their classes and those whose purpose is the study of a specialty. With the new group arrangements there will be the classified students, who have fallen behind in some of the requirements; and the special students, who are really such and are seeking special training.

Boston furnishes 83 of the new students and Massachusetts 213. New England swells the number to 335. More than 500 of the new students are from this country, 40 of the states of the Union being represented. New York sends 30 students, 11 of them from the metropolis, and Pennsylvania 17. Washington has nine students just entering and Virginia an equal number, while Texas will add four to the contingent already in the institute. Ohio has eight and Illinois six, half of whom are from Chicago, while the Pacific coast is well represented with 13 from California, six of them from Los Angeles and six from Oregon. These figures are only those of entering students.

The distribution in point of residence of Boston's 83 students at Tech is: Boston proper, 36; East Boston, 2; Charlestown, 2; South Boston, 1; Dor-

chester, 14; Roxbury 16; West Roxbury, 6; Jamaica Plain, 4; and Brighton district, 1. Of Greater Boston, Cambridge with 18 is first, followed by Lynn with 14. Newton sends 12, Somerville 9 and Brookline, Everett, Lawrence, Medford and Waltham have seven.

China has a contingent of nearly 30 at the institute. Most of the young men are taking the full course, although some are finishing here after work or graduation in other colleges. Usually these new men have been sent by the government but are now beginning to come on their own account. Japan sends no new men this term, the number here being now only two. Germany, Holland and France have one each and Russia three, while from Egypt there is one student. Brazil has four entering Tech men, Paraguay one, and Costa Rica one, while a second New Zealand man has come. From the American possessions in the Pacific, Honolulu and Manila send one each. Canada has nine entering students.

Mechanics Arts high school sends 29 students to Tech. English high sends 19. Dorchester and West Roxbury high schools furnish two students each, while Boston Latin sends four.

Of the private preparatory schools in Boston, Chauncy Hall is first with 21

of its graduates entering Tech, while Berkeley furnishes 10, Roxbury Latin four, and DeMerritt and Legate, two and one respectively. The Lowell Institute evening schools furnish four.

In Greater Boston, the Rindge Manual Training school leads with 14 students. Brookline high school has six. Somerville schools four and Dedham, Everett and Hyde Park, one or two each. Lynn Classical high sends 11 and English high 2, Newton high 12, and Medford, Melrose, Lowell and Waltham, six each. Of more distant towns, Newburyport has trained eight; Worcester in its Polytechnic three with two more from the high schools, while Springfield sends five from its high and technical schools.

Thirty-three other towns having high schools in Massachusetts have prepared students for Tech. Of schools elsewhere in New England, Exeter is in the lead with six students. Not less than 85 colleges are represented in the men new this year to Tech, these being in the United States, with half a dozen in Canada, as many in China, Oxford, and several on the continent of Europe. Amherst, Boston College, Boston University, Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts Agricultural, Radcliffe, Trinity, Tufts, Williams, Chicago, California, Columbia,

Cornell, Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, McGill, Princeton, West Point, Ann Arbor, Wisconsin and Washington, send men. Most of these men have degrees, A. B., B. S. or M. S., and some are working for theses and others on original research.

HARPER BOATS LOADING COAL

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Bound for Boston, the steamer Penobscot and the whaleback barges Bangor and Portsmouth, the first of the fleet of coal carrying vessels built on the Great Lakes for the Harper Transportation Company of Boston, began loading their cargoes of coal here today.

The three vessels arrived here yesterday, having brought coal from Detroit to Montreal and coming the remainder of the distance light. The Penobscot has a capacity of 4000 tons of coal while the barges will carry 2800 tons each.

MANCHESTER, Mass.—The directors of the Women's Club, Magnolia, have purchased land adjoining the clubhouse and will improve it for use of members.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Morris McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central railroad at Portland, Me., is a business visitor at the North station.

James Lang, superintendent of the Boston Terminal Company's power house, has a force of men installing a new heating system on concrete foundations for South station and its express and mail buildings.

The Boston & Albany road is stopping east-bound through trains at Auburndale to allow student travel to alight.

For the National Electric Light Association, New England section, the Boston & Maine road provided three special Pullman cars from the North station to Bretton Woods, N. H., at 9:25 o'clock this morning.

SCHOOL BATTALION ELECTS OFFICERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The high school battalion at its meeting Tuesday night elected these officers. Major, Earl Wallace; adjutant, Chester Griffin; sergeant-major, Robert Jackson; company A: Captain, Russell Perkins; first lieutenant, William McKie; second lieutenant, E. Hazen Walton; sergeants, Henry Reid, Arthur Collinson, Albert Johnson, George Gardner, Edward Bridge; corporals, Robert Holmes, Eugene Lenners, Robert Skinner, Howard Bouve, Wilbert Hayward; company B: Captain, Lawrence Harris; first lieutenant, John Avery; second lieutenant, Earl Bears; sergeants, Fred McKie, Norman Parker, Raymond Griffin, Leon Horne, Alvin Gordon; corporals, Manson Dillaway, Albert Carleton, Alfred Hendrickson, Charles Daizell, Henry Richards. Capt. John H. McMahon of company A, sixth regiment, was named as drill master and drills will begin tomorrow. The bulletin is so much larger than usual that seven squads have been formed.

L STREET BATHERS PRAISE TRUSTEES

Several hundred L-street bathers have signed resolutions and sent them to the mayor and the bath commissioners expressing their pleasure over the way the place was conducted during the summer, and also praising the improvements there, which not only made bathing more enjoyable, but gave accommodations to twice as many persons as last year.

WOOD PULP AND PRINT PAPER FREE

WASHINGTON—Practically all the wood pulp and print paper produced in New Brunswick until Aug. 1, 1912, will enter the United States free of duty. This is made possible by a revised rule made by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, under the only operative clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

The surveyor-general of customs of New Brunswick advised the treasury department that the new law of that province restricting the exportation of wood pulp and print paper did not apply to lands operated under licenses issued or renewed prior to Oct. 1, on which date the act become effective. These licenses are in force until Aug. 1 next.

FEDERAL BUILDING NEARLY DONE

WOBURN, Mass.—The federal building here, which has been under construction for several months, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy within a short time. It is on Federal street, in the rear of the present post-office.

PITTSFIELD MAN ELECTED

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Albany conference of the New York Ministerium of the Evangelical Lutheran church in Redwood Tuesday, the Rev. W. L. Genzmer of Pittsfield, Mass., was elected president.

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ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN BY WOMEN TO AID SUFFRAGE WORK

Financially, socially and artistically the entertainment given Tuesday afternoon in Jordan hall by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association was a complete success. The money secured is to be sent to California to be used in the campaign where an equal suffrage amendment is to be voted on Oct. 10.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who presided, opened the program with an address on the rapid growth of woman suffrage. The first part was an authors' reading. Mrs. Rufus Gilmore (Inez Haynes), author of "Phoebe and Ernest," Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody), author of "The Piper," and Witter Bynner read from their own works.

Mrs. Gilmore pleased her audience with her stories about Phoebe and Ernest and the experience of little Janet, nine years old, in the drama of life. Mrs. Marks impersonated a child singing.

Mr. Bynner read a part of his poem, "The Immigrant," which deals with woman's place in a democracy. Mrs. Ralph M. McDaniel had charge of the music, which consisted of California suffrage songs, including a new version of "Reuben and Rachael" sung by Mrs. McDaniel and Floyd Baxter.

A one-act play, "A Woman's Influence," written by an English woman and recently given in New York, was performed by Herbert Lawrence, Leslie Palmer, Margaret, Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins, Miss Thickett, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Aline Perry, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mary Hall, Miss Constance Hilton.

The ushers and "sellers," who wore California poppies and suffrage badges and were gown in white, sold literature and flowers. They included Miss Louise Stanwood, the Radcliffe play-wright, Miss Louise Hall, Vassar; Miss Mabel Willard, Wellesley; Mrs. Harold G. Haskell, editor of the Tufts Graduate Magazine; Mrs. Ryan Scott Permar, Wellesley; Mrs. Paul Thompson of New York, Miss Florence Lumborg, Tech; Mrs. Francis Hurlbut, Miss Lucille Gulliver, Boston University; Miss W. Vinal, Miss Thompson, Miss Genevieve Cooper, Miss Margaret Elder, Miss Rosa Heinzer, Miss Jessie Arguello, Mrs. Bryan S. Permar, Miss Eleanor Raymond, Miss Emma Freeman, Miss Hazel Stevenson, Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Lucy Stanton, Mrs. Agnes D. Lacy and Miss Mary Gay.

ADMIRAL'S FLAG AN HEIRLOOM
WASHINGTON—The admiral's flag presented to Admiral Togo by the Army and Navy Club during his visit to this city is to become an heirloom in the family of the Japanese warrior. He has written to the club saying: "The flag I shall hand down to my children to preserve forever as a family treasure."

GERMAN AERONAUT HERE
NEW YORK—Lieut. Hans Gerike, who will be one of Germany's representatives in the international balloon race, which will start from Kansas City on Oct. 3, reached New York Tuesday on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was accompanied by Herr Otto Dunker, who will act as his aid in the contest.

FARMERS TO COOPERATE
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Members of the farmers' union in Bath county are taking steps to establish a cooperative store and a bank in an attempt to offset the high cost of living.

FEW NEW LEADERS AS RESULT OF THE NEW YORK PRIMARIES

NEW YORK—By the primaries held yesterday there were few new leaders brought to the front. Joseph Cassidy carried three out of four districts in Queens and in Brooklyn Col. Michael Dady won as usual.

In Manhattan and the Bronx none of the regular leaders were unseated. Edward H. Healy, regular Republican leader in the thirty-third district, received the closest vote, and a recount may have to decide the winner.

William Halpin, regular Republican leader in the seventh district, easily retained his place. Louis Friedel, leader of the eighth, swamped his opponent, David Goldstein, the latter receiving but 81 votes, while Friedel got 688.

In the ninth district Michael Blake retained his leadership by more than 500 votes.

Abraham Gruber had no trouble in defeating Willie B. Davis in the seventh district. Gruber got 1032 votes to his opponent's 453.

There was a hot contest in the eighth assembly district, where Peter Gattens disputed the leadership of Joseph J. Nejdely. Nejdely held his district by an even 200 majority. He got 586 votes against his opponent's 386.

Early in the day Sheriff Shea sent out a call for 400 deputy sheriffs. Among them were Howard Taft, nephew of the President; Henry P. Davison, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Harry and Walter Conant; Franklin Simon, importer; Joseph Erlanger, son of Abraham Erlanger, the theatrical manager; Harry, a son of Henry B. Harris, another theatrical manager; James B. Regan and John Stack of the Hotel Knickerbocker, Alfred L. Seligman, Myer Strasburger, Max Aronheim, W. B. Condoza, Philip Sachs, Abraham Lieberman, Martin Steinhilber, Joseph W. Stern and William H. Edwards, the street cleaning commissioner.

None of these individuals, so far as could be learned, paid any attention to the sheriff's admonition to appear at his office for service or deposit the necessary \$10,000 bonds.

HEARING ON NEW HAVEN CROSSING IN WALPOLE HELD

The New Haven railroad Elm street crossing in Walpole was the subject of a petition for which F. A. Farnham, representing the New Haven road, appeared before the board of railroad commissioners today. Mr. Farnham said that the road and the selectmen of the town had agreed that the town was to reimburse the railroad \$3000 as its part of the construction within the railroad boundaries.

The alteration consists of changing the highway, which now runs beneath the railroad, from 25 feet to 40 feet wide. The road will also be straightened to cross beneath the tracks at a right angle.

The changes, according to Mr. Farnham, were undertaken as a result of the improvement of that division of the New Haven road, which is being entirely rebuilt to accommodate heavier traffic.

Chairman Macleod of the commission said at the hearing that he saw no reason at that time why an order authorizing the alterations should not be granted.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

BEACON HILL SALES

J. D. K. Willis & Co. have sold the property at 113 Pinckney street for the trustees of the estate of Ellen T. Codman to Estelle B. Turner, who buys for occupancy. There is a 3½-story brick dwelling house with 1160 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$8200, of which \$3800 is on the land.

George S. Winslow and another have deeded to Estelle B. Turner a five-story brick residence property at 52 Pinckney street, near Anderson street, Beacon Hill, assessed for a total of \$9400, the 1420 square feet of land carrying \$5000 of this amount.

BACK BAY PROPERTY

The estate at 31 Hereford street, near Marlboro street, has changed ownership. George H. Davenport buys from Louis A. Crossett and another the three-story octagon brick dwelling and 1592 square feet of land. The residence is taxed on \$9400 and the land on \$9600 additional.

SOUTH END TRANSFER

The Jeremiah J. Crowley estate, William F. Roden and others have conveyed to Nathan H. Woolf the property at 5 Emerald street, near Castle street, being a three-story and basement brick house on 1215 square feet of land, the whole assessed for \$4700, of which the lot carries \$2600.

ORDER PARKMAN ESTATES SOLD

John C. Kiley has been instructed by the city of Boston to sell at public auction the property left to it by the late George F. Parkman, at the real estate exchange, Oct. 10, at 10 a. m. There are 11 parcels distributed through Brookline, Boston and Cambridge. Among them are some of the finest residences in Brookline and the prominent corner of Congress and Franklin streets, Boston. They are as follows: 1089 Beacon street, 1232 Beacon street, 1761 Beacon street, 34 Center street, 45 Garrison road and 47 Garrison road, Brookline, 9 Broadway and 290 Prospect street, Cambridge, 165 Roxbury street, Roxbury, 138 W. Concord street, Boston, 161-163 Franklin street and 167-169 Congress street.

J. E. Conant & Co., auctioneers, of Lowell, Mass., have issued a very comprehensive catalogue of some 40 pages, descriptive of the Rockdale Woolen Mills Manufacturing property at Rockdale, Mass., to be offered at auction Wednesday, Oct. 4. There are 22 half-ton illustrations of this extensive plant, comprising 41 parcels of high-class village renting property and 812 lots of machinery and mechanical equipment. A new reinforced concrete and steel fire-proof mill and several acres of land are also on the list.

NORTH AND WEST ENDS

Isidor Sonnabend has purchased from Jane King premises at 99 Charter street, near Commercial street, being a 2½-story frame house upon 545 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$1900.

Martin F. Curran has sold to George W. Green a 3½-story brick house at 52 Bullfinch street, between Howard and Allston streets, West End, with 1466 square feet of land, all assessed for \$10,000, the land carrying \$7000.

BRIGHTON HOUSE AND LOT

Nora E. Fay has purchased a farm dwelling on Elmira street, near Murdoch street, from William J. Sullivan. The lot contains about 3100 square feet. The house is taxed on a value of \$5500, and the lot on \$900.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the real estate exchange as follows:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Sumner Draper to Frederick Winthrop, Berkeley and Marlborough sts. q. \$1.
Jane King to Isidor Sonnabend, Charter st. q. \$1.
Lewis A. Crossett et al. to George H. Davenport, 52 Pinckney st. d. \$1.
Jeremiah J. Crowley et al. to Nathan H. Woolf, Emerald st. d. \$1.
William F. Roden et al. to Nathan H. Woolf, 5 Emerald st. d. \$1.
George S. Winslow et al. to Estelle B. Turner, 52 Pinckney st. q. \$1.
Rachel L. Gordon to Theresa E. Wright, Salem st. q. \$1.
Theresa E. Wright to Bernard Gordon, Salem st. q. \$1.
Bernard Gordon to Theresa E. Wright, Causeway and Leverett sts. q. \$1.
Theresa E. Wright to Rachel L. Gordon, Causeway and Leverett sts. q. \$1.
Martin F. Curran to George W. Green, Bullfinch st. q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Michael Crump to John M. Coyne et al., Fifth st. w. \$1.
Fannie S. Hall to John J. Hartnett, Sixth and P sts. w. \$1.

Harry Coleman to Thomas M. Smith, Hemenway st. 2 lots; q. \$1.
Thomas M. Smith to Lena Levine et al., Hemenway st. 2 lots; q. \$1.

Joseph S. Oates to Emma S. Oates, Clarence st. q. \$1.
Erlie Borofsky to Rosie Epstein, Blue Hill ave. and rear; w. \$1.

Harry C. Garland to Ray P. Ellis et al., Walnut street and proposed st. q. \$1.
John Pierce to Walt & Bond Inc. of Me.; Burke st. q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Caleb Blodgett et al., increase E. Noyes, Jr., Sagamore and Elton sts., 2 lots; d. \$150.

Levett A. Haskell, mtee., to Henry Hamblin, Patten, Washburn, Bourne and Nathan sts. and Eldridge rd., 25 lots; d. \$50.

Henry Hamblin to Derby Mutual Benefit Assn., same; q. \$1.
Edward F. Cassell to Ella L. Parker, Bragdon st.; q. \$1.

Adelaide S. Seavers to August Reinhardt, Linden st. q. \$1.
Susan T. Seavers et al. to same, same; d. \$62.

Mary A. Jackson to Margaretta T. Jackson, Maple st. q. \$1.
Highland Co.-op. Inc. Co. of Me. to Frank C. Farmer, Baker st. and Needham Bk. R. R. w. \$1.

Samuel Lebowitch, mtee., to Samuel Lebowitch, Ashmont st. and proposed st. and N. Y. N. & H. R. R. 5 lots, Rowe st. 2 lots, Ashland and Rowe st. and proposed st. 7 lots; d. \$200.

BRIGHTON

William J. Sullivan to Nora E. Fay, Elmira st. q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Anne Lichter to Samuel E. Pauline, Summer and Maple sts. w. \$1.
Nathaniel S. Albham to Mamie Silverstein et al.; Maverick st. q. \$1.

Michael Cohen to Bessie Kullu, Addison st. q. \$1.

WINTHROP

John J. McDonald to Sophie B. Dean, Sewall ave. q. \$1.
Sophie B. Dean to Mary J. McDonald, Sewall ave. q. \$1.
Benjamin F. Wells to Edward R. Wells et al.; Center st. w. \$1.

REVERE
Greenville F. Getchell to Charles Robinson et al.; Campbell ave. w. \$1.
Walter H. Uram to Bertha H. Crowdes, Arlington hwy. w. \$1.
Bertha Crowdes to Walter H. Uram et al.; Arlington ave. q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Edison Green, 42, ward 16; George V. Wattendorf, James E. Daly; wood dwelling.
Harrison ave., 28-32-36-40-44-48, ward 24; Morris Posner, M. M. Kulan; wood dwellings.
Ashmont st., 347, ward 24; Wm. T. Eaton, C. J. Ratemann; wood dwelling.

George st., 18, ward 25; H. Henry Adalton, Samuel E. Scott; wood light mfg.
Austin st., 33, ward 5; Thomas O'Connell; alter dwelling.
Commonwealth ave., 181, ward 11; Adele Thayer; alter dwelling.

Lynde st., 16, ward 11; F. O. Houghton, Kelley & Graves; alter stable.
Myrtle st., 29, ward 11; Rebecca Flunk; t. d. tenements.

Dudley st., 109, Cottage st., ward 16; Ashbury pl., 2, ward 23; Edward McCarthy; dwelling.
Murdoch st., 28, ward 25; William H. Taft; alter dwelling.

PLANS FOR WIDENING CAMBRIDGE STREET BEFORE THE MAYOR

Arthur A. Shurtleff, a Boston architect, held a lengthy conference with Mayor Fitzgerald today, urging a plan showing drawings for a proposed widening of Cambridge street in order to form a better approach to the new West Boston bridge.

An architect for the metropolitan park commission Mr. Shurtleff urged this widening in the commission's annual report of 1909. The plan calls for removing a strip from the south side of the street. Now that the course of the Elevated structure to connect the bridge with the tunnel under Beacon hill has been decided upon, Mr. Shurtleff believes that the time has come to proceed with the widening of the thoroughfare.

He says that without ampler space Cambridge street cannot perform its traffic duties efficiently and adds: "The attractiveness of the bridge structure cannot appear other than incongruous in relation to so ill-related and squalid an approach. A square is needed with proper islands of safety to allow traffic to be distributed."

"An open space of this kind would form a lead toward the realization of a direct street to the North station. The widened street would form a direct connection between the bridge and the busy Bowdoin square. Eventually Court street should be widened also, and the connecting Green street."

Cambridge commandery of Knights Templar celebrated the occupation of its hall in the Masonic temple by having a parade, dinner, election and installation of officers Tuesday. Right Eminent Sir J. Albert Blake, grand commander, and several officers of the grand commandery were present.

There were nearly 200 in the parade in the afternoon, which was led by a band and Charles R. Putnam, eminent commander. Two automobiles that brought up the rear contained the grand commander and special guests, including two past grand commanders.

The route led over a dozen streets, many of the residences along the line showing the national colors or temple banners. A halt was made in front of the old Washington elm, the knights uncovered and the band played "America." At Porter square Grand Commander Blake and his suite reviewed the procession, each member of it coming to the present in marching by.

The banquet room contained a large company at the dinner. Eminent Commander Putnam presided. Very Eminent Sir Lafayette G. Blair, a past commander of Cambridge, presided at the election, and with Past Commander Charles E. Pierce forwarder conducted the installation later. There was unanimous choice by the commandery.

When the installation ceremony had been concluded, Generalissimo Wardwell, on behalf of the commandery, presented a past commander's jewel to Commander Putnam in recognition of his efforts on behalf of the organization during his first year. The membership is now 432, including 24 life and six honorary. There were 32 knights the last 12 months.

An address on templarism was delivered by Grand Prelate Bush and Deputy Grand Commander Blair responded to the call of the commander for remarks.

SEEK TEACHERS FOR PHILIPPINES

The United States civil service commission announces an examination to be held on Dec. 27-28, 1911, in various cities throughout the United States for the position of teacher, industrial teacher and assistant in the Philippine service.

From the eligible list thus secured teachers will be selected during the coming spring for service in the Philippine islands beginning with the opening of schools next school year.

F. D. PROCTOR PASSES AWAY
RUTLAND, Vt. — Former Governor Fletcher D. Proctor passed away today.

Fletcher Dutton Proctor was born in Cavendish, Vt., on Nov. 7, 1860, the son of Senator Redfield and Emily J. (Dutton) Proctor. He was a student at Amherst, class of '82, A. B., 1891, and LL.D., Middlebury, 1908. He married Minnie E. Robinson of Westford, Vt., May 26, 1886. He has been president of the Vermont Marble Company since 1889, Proctor Trust Company, Barney Marble Company. He was a Republican member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1890; Senate, 1892; House of Representatives 1900, 1904 (speaker, 1900); Governor of Vermont, 1906-08.

GRANGERS RESUME PLANS FOR MARKETING THEIR OWN PRODUCTS

NEW YORK—One hundred Pennsylvania granges, representing 60,000 farmers of that state, who are meeting here to complete arrangements for co-operatives distribution and marketing of their products, today inspected Brooklyn warehouses, after which they attended a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria and listened to addresses.

Tuesday's program included two meetings held at the offices of the United Stores Association, 1255 Broadway, and an address to the grangers by Theodore Roosevelt at the Outlook offices.

Arrangements already have been made for shipping butter and poultry direct to the retail dealer, while other farm products will soon be delivered in the same way, declare the officers of the association. J. W. Kjelgaard, business manager of the association, and himself a Pennsylvania farmer, says that the grangers believe that under their new working arrangement they will be able to give their products to the consumer at lower prices and still make as much, if not more, money for themselves.

In his speech to the visitors yesterday Mr. Roosevelt said, in part:

"Your purpose, I understand, is to get more for your products while reducing the cost to the consumer. I have the heartiest sympathy with that purpose."

"I want to tell you right now that I never object to paying more for what I get if it means more profit to the farmer, more for the wage earner. But I do very much object to paying more if it means nothing but profit to the men who stand between the farmers and wage earners and me. I believe in a high standard of wages for this country as best all around."

"I believe that the farmer ought to get the benefit of the present high cost of the things which he produces, and also that we can help the consumer by eliminating the middlemen."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CELEBRATE IN NEW CAMBRIDGE HOME

Cambridge commandery of Knights Templar celebrated the occupation of its hall in the Masonic temple by having a parade, dinner, election and installation of officers Tuesday. Right Eminent Sir J. Albert Blake, grand commander, and several officers of the grand commandery were present.

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T WHARF RECEIVES RECORD CATCHES OF FISH IN THREE DAYS

This week promises to be a record one for fish brought to T wharf. Each day large amounts were brought in, on Monday a total of 1,090,200 pounds being recorded. Tuesday 763,100 pounds were brought in and today an approximate total of 763,000 pounds was registered.

These vessels registered up to noon today showed a total of 425,500 pounds of haddock, 195,800 pounds of cod, 95,500 of pollock, 45,000 of hake and 3000 of eusk. The total for the three days is 2,616,300 pounds.

Despite the large supply dealers' prices remained high, although they were lower today than they were yesterday. Steak dried today to dealers for \$8.50 per hundredweight today, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$2, pollock \$2.75, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2 and eusk \$3.75.

COMMERCE CHAMBER BUSINESS COURSE IS TO BEGIN IN OCTOBER

Business men of Boston who are interested in the proposed university extension business course are actively engaged in furthering the project by enlisting the cooperation of their associates, and assurances have already been received of considerable support in the effort to make the movement a success from the start.

If sufficient encouragement is forthcoming, as now seems likely, the new feature, embracing the chief essentials of a practical training for a business career, for the benefit of young men and women working in and about Boston will be put in operation next week.

Two courses of study have been laid out by the committee on education of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. They will be on the subjects of "Accounting" and "Commercial Organization and Methods," respectively.

The course on "Principles of Accounting" is to be given by Prof. William M. Cole of the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, from 8 to 9 p. m., beginning Oct. 2 in the administration building of the Harvard medical school on Huntington avenue. The early work of this course will treat of fundamental bookkeeping principles and methods. The chief work of the course, however, will be a study of fundamental accounting principles, distinction between capital and revenue, depreciation, sinking funds, reality of profits, determination of unit costs and other factors.

The course on "Commercial Organization and Methods" will be given by Prof. Paul T. Cherington, also of Harvard University, on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 p. m., beginning Oct. 3, in Perkins hall, Women's Educational & Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street.

The entire effort will be to put before the class concrete illustrative material, showing the operation of the mechanism of commerce. Such subjects will be covered as the work of the jobber, the organization and business relations of the department store, the place of advertising in a sales-system, and organization of selling campaigns.

The courses are open to women as well as men. The work is voluntary, no recitations, reports or outside reading being compulsory, as the courses are not given with the idea of being credited toward a degree.

Prof. James H. Ropes, University hall, Cambridge, is secretary.

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE RECEPTION

Under the auspices of the Phillips Brooks House Association, an information bureau is kept at Phillips Brooks house from the beginning of the Harvard admission examinations till the second week of the college year, and it is open daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The association will give a reception to incoming undergraduates, on Friday evening, at which several prominent undergraduates and one or two faculty members will speak.

The Cosmopolitan Club will conduct an information bureau for the benefit of foreign students coming to Cambridge for the first time in the rooms of the club, 7 and 8 Holyoke house, beginning today.

CALIFORNIA PLANS FOR IMMIGRATION

NEW YORK—Returning from a four months' trip in Europe in the interest of the San Francisco Panama-Pacific exposition, which will be held in 1915, Robert N. Lynch of the California development board Tuesday told of the plans to divert the tide of immigration to the Pacific coast.

EXPECT WRIGHTS TO WIN
PARIS—There now seems to be no doubt that the Wright brothers will win their lawsuit against foreign constructors of aeroplanes for infringement of their patent. They have already obtained a preliminary judgment upholding their rights, but the most significant detail is the fact, announced in the Figaro, that the constructors have opened negotiations with the Wright company upon a basis of royalty on every machine sold.

BROOKINS BREAKS RECORD

CANTON, O.—Thirty thousand people saw Walter Brookins break a world's record for accuracy in alighting at the opening of the three days aviation meet Tuesday afternoon. From a height of 1000 feet Brookins came down a spiral glide with his engine stopped and alighted upon the spot marked out as a target.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO—The purchase of the plant of the Webster Manufacturing Company by the W. S. Tyler Company of Cleveland, O., for a consideration of \$85,000, indicates the location of another large industry in Chicago. The plant consists of one five-story building, a foundry, machine shop and other buildings.

OFFER FREE LIBRARY SITE

LOS ANGELES—Mathews & Mathews and the Artistic Bungalow Company have offered an entirely free site in Highland park for one of the Carnegie branch libraries, located at the junction of Marmon way and Pasadena avenue.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE SECURES MORE LAND ADJOINING CAMPUS

That Radcliffe College has recently succeeded in acquiring three parcels of land adjacent to the campus which will aid measurably in the consummation of plans of the college authorities to extend greatly the present area of the academic grounds was the announcement made at the opening of the college office for freshman registration this morning.

Dean Coes said: "A year ago last spring J. E. Edmands left us the 61 Garden street property in his will. We are to hold this until further developments in the plans of the college, and in the meantime we were to make arrangements to rent the house. However, this year the other college dormitories are in such demand that we are to utilize this property for dormitory purposes. It will be placed in charge of some responsible graduate student."

"The other property that we have recently acquired is located at 77 Brattle street and 15 Appian way. The college is very fortunate in being able to acquire the land, for it is all situated between Mason street, Appian way, Brattle street and Garden street, which is the location of the proposed extension of the campus. The land is to be used for academic purposes exclusively, for the college now owns abundant land for dormitories and athletic fields on Shepley street."

"The new entrance conditions that Harvard and Radcliffe have adopted have caused many inquiries from the preparatory schools," continued Dean Coes. "I think that ultimately they will cause an increase in the registration of both institutions."

"The high mark for Radcliffe is 500 students, made two or three years ago, and I have hopes that it may be at least equalled this year."

"I have noticed a gradual change in the type of students who come to us. The freshman classes are larger year by year, which means that the proportion of younger girls is increasing."

Radcliffe opens today for registration of the incoming freshmen. Tomorrow all others register and classes commence Friday.

MANY CHANGES MADE IN TEACHING STAFF OF WORCESTER TECH

WORCESTER, Mass.—Various changes have been made this year in the teaching force of the Worcester Polytechnical Institute, which has just opened.

Prof. J. O. Phelon is in charge of the electrical engineering department instead of Harold B. Smith.

The position of assistant professor of theoretical electrical engineering, left vacant by the resigning of Dr. George R. Olshausen, has been filled by Dr. Clarence A. Pierce, of Mr. Pierce is a Wesleyan University graduate.

The new instructor in electrical engineering design is Ralph L. Witham, a Bates College graduate.

M. F. Clement, who was an assistant in the department of physics last year, takes the place of R. R. Taber as assistant in electrical engineering.

S. C. Kattel, a graduate of Amherst College, is instructor in mathematics, in place of Dr. R. K. Morsley, who has gone to the University of Illinois.

The entering class this year is the largest in the history of the school, more than 170 having registered.

PROBLEM OF RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES STIRS LOS ANGELES

(Prepared for the Monitor by Lewis R. Works)

LOS ANGELES—For several years Los Angeles has been engaged in an endeavor to establish itself upon the modern basis for the fixing of rates to be charged for service by its public utility corporations. It was realized here, as it has been everywhere else, that a city council, elected by the people, is not a proper body to fix rates. Such a body is practically incapable of doing justice to the corporations, because its members, owing their official existence to the people and perhaps expecting again the favor of their suffrages, consciously or unconsciously, lean toward an improper basis for rate regulation.

The members of an elective body constantly consider, and are pressed to consider, what the people "can afford to pay," as a criterion for the fixing of the charges, when such a consideration is not even remotely related to the subject. The price to be paid for gas, for electric lights or for telephone service is fixed by certain simple and well-defined rules, just as firmly as the price to be paid for ham or potatoes is fixed by the laws of supply and demand and of competition. If a would-be purchaser hasn't the price he doesn't get the ham or potatoes. The assertion may seem cruel to those who have not reflected, or will not reflect, upon the subject, but right, equity and justice require that the rule should be the same as to commodities or service supplied by public utility corporations, and it is.

At a meeting of the city council of Los Angeles, held Feb. 24, 1908, a representative of one of the city telephone companies recommended the establishment of an independent tribunal, or commission, for the fixing of rates. The recommendation was warmly championed by Councilman Wallace, who is now Lieutenant-Governor of California. No action was taken on the subject at that time by either the council or the people. At the rate-fixing period of 1909, on March 18, Lewis R. Works advocated the establishment of a public utilities commission. The plan was again favored by Mr. Wallace, and three or four other members of the council joined him. W. C. Musher, who was city auditor during the rate-fixing contests of both 1908 and 1909, many times in the council and out, urged the creation of a non-partisan, non-elective body to regulate such charges and was possibly the first man in Los Angeles to openly espouse those views.

Late in 1909 the city council then about to retire from office instructed the city attorney to prepare an ordinance creating a department of public utilities. The ordinance was duly presented, but was not satisfactory to the council, and one of a materially different purport and most ineffective in character was passed. The municipal league, the principal civic organization of the city, in company with a great part of the citizenship, was much dissatisfied with the new enactment and caused a different and adequate ordinance to be submitted to the electors of the city under the initiative provisions of the city charter. This measure, setting aside the one passed by the council, was adopted by the people by a vote of 16,026 to 9,696, thus providing for a department of public utilities under auspices decisively satisfactory to the electors of the city themselves.

The ordinance provided for a board of three to be appointed by the mayor, and Mayor Alexander immediately named the public-spirited and able Meyer Lissner, who later contributed so signally to the gratifying success of the progressive cause of the California state election of 1910, and two well-qualified associates, Frank J. Hart and Paul Haupt.

The ordinance under which the board was formed provided, only, for the recommendation to the council "Prior to the first day of March of each year, a schedule of charges for the services" referred to in the enactment, including public utilities generally, the council necessarily being left to actually fix the charges under provisions of the city charter which could not have been varied by ordinance, but only by charter amendment.

The board made its initial effort as a rate-regulating body early in 1910; but its recommendations, admirable in character, considering the fact that the data gathered by it in a first attempt at regulation was necessarily incomplete, was not in all respects followed by the council. The question of telephone charges is annually a burning one in Los Angeles, and the council declined to accept the schedule of such charges recommended by the board and adopted an ordinance fixing lower rates. One of the two telephone companies immediately brought action in the United States court and procured a temporary order to the effect that the rate established was unjust to the company. It is conceded by the city attorney that the ruling was correct and that the final decree in the case must make it permanent.

Shortly prior to this time the city council appointed a committee to prepare amendments to the city charter, the body being composed of seven men of considerable experience in municipal questions, both local and general, namely, James A. Anderson, Frank G. Finlayson, Dr. John R. Haynes, Leslie R. Hewitt, W. B. Matthews, Charles Wellborn and Lewis R. Works. These men considered it a part of their duty to provide for a department of public utilities as a charter amendment, in order to remove the disabilities incident to the existence of the then present department as a creature of mere ordinance. As they realized,

Los Angeles Man Who Is at Head of Municipal Public Utilities Board



LEWIS R. WORKS

also, the impropriety, from the standpoint of strict justice, of a legislative body elected by the people being clothed with the power to fix charges for commodities and service to be furnished to the people, the amendment prepared by them provided that rates should be finally and conclusively fixed, except for the revisionary power of the courts, of course, by the board of public utilities. This was with the exception of rates for water, which, under the California constitution, unfortunately, must be fixed by the governing bodies of cities. By the amendment the board was given power to recommend water rates.

In December, 1910, the charter revision committee made its report to the city council, but that body, after a careful presentation of the question, positively declined to submit the amendment to the people as it stood, the members insisting that it was their duty, as the elected servants of the people, to protect them from the great corporations. They insisted that the council should finally fix the rates, but were prevailed upon to allow those established by the board of utilities in each instance to be made conclusive, unless the council were appealed to by some dissatisfied person, when the board rate might be set aside by a two-thirds vote. The amendment, thus finally framed, went before the people on March 6, 1911, and was adopted by a vote of 10,913 to 3,346. The question as to whether rates should be fixed, finally, by the board or by the council did not go before the people. They were called upon, necessarily, to pass, only upon the advisability of adopting the scheme presented to them by the amendment as submitted.

The members of the board of public utilities under the old ordinance were continued in office by Mayor Alexander, under the charter amendment, and proceeded to announce rates for the year. Their figures, although probably just and equitable to all concerned, and certainly honestly arrived at, were met with such a storm of disapproval that the entire board, then consisting, by reason of resignations, of Meyer Lissner, president, and J. M. Hunter and Newell D. Darlington, resigned on June 30.

As usual, the principal difficulty arose over the telephone rates. There are two companies operating in the city and while as their investment and operating expenses were necessarily different, and for that reason and on strict principles, slightly differential rates would have been proper, the companies were yet so nearly alike, in all things furnishing a basis for rates, that the board considered that both would fare better under a single schedule and accordingly proposed identical rates for them. The board profited also by the experience gained through the litigation above mentioned and fixed a rate above that established by the council and successfully assailed in the litigation. It was figured that the rate now proposed would allow one of the companies about 5 per cent and the other about 7 per cent.

The council has, in response to many thoughtful petitions of citizens, based on the mere statement that the rates proposed "are too high" or "are more than the people can pay," so materially changed the rates to be collected by the company which the board allowed 7 per cent, that it is extremely probable that company will this year be denied the revenue to which it is entitled under the law, as the rate fixed will return about 3 per cent.

On July 5, Mayor Alexander appointed a quorum of the board of public utilities in the persons of Martin Bekins and Lewis R. Works, to succeed two of the resigning members, and the board immediately organized by electing Mr. Works president. The third place was filled by the appointment of Thomas Foulkes on Sept. 11.

The members of the new board fully realize the difficulties which lie before them and have accepted their places only through a compelling sense of civic duty. They understand, also, that the well-being of their city depends in a large measure upon the allowance of just rates to the public utility corporations which serve its people. The attempt to force, annually, a schedule of inadequate rates will cause capital to look toward Los Angeles, as a place of investment, with alarm. The new board members embrace every opportunity to give publicity to their views on these subjects, for they realize that the Los Angeles board of public utilities will be of little use until its powers and duties are more generally understood.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

IRISH PLAYERS CHANGE BILL

Plymouth theater—J. M. Synge's "The Well of the Saints," a play in three acts, and Lady Gregory's "The Workhouse Ward," a comedy in one act, performed by the Irish players from the Abbey theater, Dublin.

"THE WELL OF THE SAINTS"

Martin Douli.....Arthur Sinclair
Mary Douli.....Sara Allgood
Timmy.....Sydney J. Morgan
Molly Byrne.....Cathleen Nesbitt
Bride.....Eileen O'Doherty
Mat Simon.....J. A. O'Rourke
A wandering friar.....J. M. Kerrigan
Villagers—Eithne MacGe, U. Wright, Brinsley MacNamara.

"THE WORKHOUSE WARD"

Mike MacInerney.....Arthur Sinclair
Michael Miskell.....Fred O'Donovan
Mrs. Donohoe.....Sara Allgood

The Synge play has been in print several years and has been widely discussed. With justification many persons have found a deep symbolism in his quaint fusion of farce and tragedy in its tale of the two beggars who finally rejoice in loss of sight after unhappy experiences in the world visible, to which the ministrations of a wandering friar had admitted them. There is beauty and poetry in the story on its symbolic side, showing the happiness and peace that dwell in the untroubled imagination.

But besides this mystical beauty there is also an ugly beauty—if the bill may be excused—Synge's characteristic mingling of dreamy imagination and intimate realism. Thus we see Martin Douli and his wife Mary descend from peasant rhapsodies upon each others' imagined fineness to sordid billingsgate when they can view the wrinkled and faded outside that the world sees. Martin's years of mendicacy have made him useless as a worker. He is lazy and abuses his employer, Timmy, the smith. With return of sight has also come evil thinking to Martin, and he sorely besets pretty Molly Byrne, she of the shining hair.

The weirdness, the sordidness, the reverence, the all-pervading poetry of the play pulsated in the acting. Mr. Sinclair and Miss Allgood simply lived their parts. Conscious analysis of their playing is disarmed, captivated by its simple honesty and directness, the acting that comes from within, that seems to know no artifice. Mr. Kerrigan's melodious reading is music to the ear. His face shone with the friar's inward exaltation. Miss Nesbitt's expressive face sticks in memory, and so do the humble, reverent villagers.

Lady Gregory's comedy is a riot of fun. It is simply the story of two old cronies quarreling in their beds in a workhouse ward. That is the way they enjoy "one another's company." "It might have been the wind blowing strong from the west," says McInerney when Miskell declares it was the other's pigs that wrecked the Miskell garden. "I suppose it was the west wind that devoured my cabbage," Miskell roars back. "What more have you to say?" "I have everything to say if I had but the time to say it. All I'm craving for is the talk."

A woman comes in with an offer to take McInerney as hired man. He will not go without Miskell. "Both of us together would make a hearty man," pleads Miskell. But she will not, and goes out, McInerney telling her that she is "unnatural and disobliging." Then follows a love feast across the space between the cots. The inevitable quarrel quickly develops, however, and as the curtain falls the cronies are sitting up in bed pitching pillows and clocks at each other.

A large audience shouted with merriment throughout the piece. These Irish players and their plays reflect the genius for humor that is the treasure of the Celt. They sweep away all mean and little thoughts in those who watch their simple, hearty joy in doing something real.

Last night's bill will be repeated this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night. Friday and Saturday night and Saturday afternoon, "The Shadow of the Glen," "Birthright" and "Hyacinth Hall."

On Thursday of next week Bernard Shaw's "The Showing up of Blanco Posnet" will be performed for the first time in this country, and with it Boyle's comedy, "The Building Fund," and Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon." The plays for next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (matinee and evening) will be Boyle's comedy, "The Eloquent Dempsey," and Synge's "Riders to the Sea."

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LYNNFIELD

The Lynnfield Centur Civic League will open its fourth year tonight with a dinner and election of officers in the town hall. Committees will be named to take up several town improvement projects.

Because South Lynnfield voters had to walk to the Center last night to vote at the caucus an article will be inserted in the fall warrant to provide transportation for citizens of that section to elections and town meetings. The distance to and from the Center is six miles and there are no railroad facilities.

WAKEFIELD

The executive board of the Montrose reading club held a meeting Tuesday evening to prepare for the opening of the season and these officers have been named: President, Eber Holmes; vice president, Mrs. Jennie J. Gurnes; recording secretary, Miss Nellie H. Bailey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Meers; treasurer, Fred L. Knight; auditor, Edward deZ. Kelley; directors, Mrs. Corinne Bailey, Mrs. Nellie G. Stowell, John F. Ayer.

NEWTON

Mayor Hatfield has announced the personnel of the commission which is to revise the building laws of the city as follows: Christopher M. Goldard, James D. Colt, Lewis H. Bacon, Willard S. Higgins, William J. Gammon.

The senior class of the Technical high school is to visit city hall tomorrow morning. Members of the class will be received by Mayor Hatfield and heads of the departments.

MELROSE

The second of the series of inquiries into the erection of the high school building additions will be held at city hall Friday evening.

Former Alderman Thomas M. Gilman has announced his candidacy for mayor. He is a resident of ward three. Charles E. French, president of the board of aldermen, and Mayor Eugene H. Moore will also be candidates.

MEDFORD

Sarah E. Fuller tent, Daughters of Veterans, will be the guests of S. C. Lawrence camp, Sons of Veterans, tomorrow night.

Bids for the erection of the new Curtis school will be opened by the mayor, Charles S. Taylor, at city hall Oct. 4. The new building will cost about \$35,000.

QUINCY

The Town River Boat Club has voted to purchase the Charles Jones property at the foot of Edison street for a clubhouse.

The Granite Cutters unions will hold a special meeting tonight.

EVERETT

J. Arthur Benner, who has been secretary to Mayor Herbert P. Wagsatt, has announced his candidacy for the school committee from ward 6. He is a former member of the common council.

ABINGTON

The Woman's Guild of the First Congregational church holds a meeting at the residence of Mrs. G. A. Fairbanks on Washington street this afternoon.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

A reception was tendered the Rev. John G. Taylor, pastor of the Park Avenue Congregational church, last evening by the Friday social club.

LEXINGTON

The Lexington Grange will observe "Neighbor's Night" this evening at Historic hall. An address will be delivered by the Rev. A. H. Wheelock, chaplain.

ARLINGTON

The first fall meeting of the woman's guild of the St. John's Episcopal church was held in the parish house this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MALDEN

The Deliberative Assembly will hold its first fall meeting Oct. 7 with a discussion of the question, "That Malden should be divided into three representative districts." Former Representative Thomas P. Riley and O. P. Doonan have been selected to make the opening remarks in favor of the plan, while Harvey L. Boutwell, city solicitor, and Arthur Hardy will defend the present system. The debate will then be discussed by members of the assembly.

READING

Security lodge, I. O. O. F. five, drum and bugle corps will hold a party and concert in Odd Fellows' hall Thursday evening.

Reading Royal Arch Chapter, A. F. and A. M., will begin its fall meetings this evening.

WEYMOUTH

The Ladies Social Circle of the Union Congregational church held a meeting in the ladies' parlor Tuesday evening.

Court Wessagussett, F. of A., is about to move to new quarters in Clapps building.

HOLBROOK

The various societies of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold a garden party in the town hall this evening.

There are 84 pupils enrolled at the Summer high school, an increase of 14 since the opening of the school.

HANOVER

The Sewing Circle of the First Congregational church is planning for the annual harvest festival to be held Oct. 3.

Arrangements are being made for the annual reunion of the high school alumni. Oct. 27 has been selected as the date.

WHITMAN

Edward B. Maglathlin, district deputy grand master, with Frederick Porter as grand marshal, pays his official visitation to Puritan lodge of Masons this evening.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Methodist Sunday school has voted to hold a rally of the school Oct. 8.

A special meeting of the Ladies Aid Society will be held Oct. 4 to make plans for the harvest supper.

ROCKLAND

The Mothers Society held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Sanborn on Pacific street Tuesday afternoon and considered plans for the winter work.

BRIDGEWATER

Mrs. Carl Berglund of Auburn street has been elected president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Campbell Swedish Methodist church.

BROOKLINE

A hearing will be held next Monday on the petition of Charles A. Hopkins for the extension of University road.

MIDDLEBORO

Rally Sunday for the Central Baptist church and Bible school will be observed next Sunday.

WALTHAM

The congregation of the First Methodist church is to give a reception to the pastor, the Rev. James E. Coons, and Mrs. Coons, in Asbury Temple, tomorrow evening.

EMERSON OPENS IN ITS NEW HALL

The thirty-first annual session of the Emerson College of Oratory opened at 9 a. m. today in Huntington Chambers hall. President Henry L. Southwick welcomed the 350 students, who are nearly all young women.

The 30 teachers at once met their classes in regular work.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Next in importance to a bride at a wedding is the bridal cake. However necessary mere man may prove to be on other occasions there is no time when his insignificance is more conspicuously present in his thoughts than it is in the months of October, April and June, for it is then when the wedding predominates. It is wise to look well to the ways of the cake. In former days it was the custom to bake it at home, and then later some near friend came to perform this task. More recently it has passed into the hands of a baker. This is a most satisfactory arrangement when the baker understands his business but often the cry is that it cannot compare with the old-fashioned home-made. An old English recipe handed down from generation to generation in his family for over 100 years is exactly followed in the making of F. L. Rich's wedding cake, which gives it a touch of sentiment as well as guaranteeing its excellence. Believing this recipe too valuable to interfere with and worth all it calls for, Mr. Rich follows it also, using in it only the best possible materials, good eggs, good butter, superior spices, molasses, etc. After being thoroughly mixed it is baked in an old fashioned brick oven. It is neither gritty, nor bitter, and does not become hard, dry, or stale, but improves with age. It is in reality home-made, possessing all of the excellences of such cake, yet procured without any of its inconveniences. They are baked to order in any size and frosted. As individual souvenirs of the occasion the cake is done up in the neat little boxes having silver initials if they are wanted and tied with ribbons. The cake will keep for years and years so that it can be brought out on succeeding anniversaries to do honor to the day.

For a number of years Mr. Rich, who is of Boston, has devoted himself to the making of "Grandmother's Wedding Cake," which he sends all over the country. For persons who like this kind of cake even though they have not a wedding as an excuse for eating it, it is put up in one, two and five-pound airtight boxes, unfrosted. It can be frosted at home as is desired.

The new quarters of the restaurant Shoshan in Massachusetts Chambers at 142 Massachusetts avenue will open to patrons this evening at 5 o'clock. The change from Chickering hall on Huntington avenue was made necessary by the alterations being made in that structure, but the new location is considered equally satisfactory and has been fitted up much more attractively than the old place. The new cafe is larger and more airy than the old and besides, the general dining room has small private rooms which will doubtless be appreciated by those wishing to give dinner parties. The bakery, delicatessen and creamery departments are to be enlarged. For the present the cafe will be reached through the entrance to the chambers in the block adjoining Boylston street, but later will have its own private entrance at 146 Massachusetts avenue.

With the return of the college student the city is taking on its accustomed air. Its streets are bustling with them and in the evening the neighborhood of the schools and colleges are lively with their songs and guitars. The chief business just now is to get comfortably settled.

About 125 cotton manufacturers left North station this afternoon in a special Pullman train for Manchester, Vt., where they will attend the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers which opens its session there this evening.

The train goes by the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad, and is due to arrive at Manchester, at 6:30. The special train will return Saturday, leaving Manchester at 9 A. M., and due in Boston at 3 P. M.

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers are arriving at the Equinox house this afternoon for the ninety-first semi-annual meeting which occurs there at 8:15 o'clock this evening, with an address by Franklin W. Hobbs of Brookline, Mass. Governor Mead has promised to welcome the delegates to Vermont.

The meeting, which will continue until Saturday, will be of more than usual importance, it is thought, because of recent attempts to revise the cotton tariff. Among the papers to be read is one on "work of the tariff board in connection with the cotton industry."

Mr. Hobbs will receive the members and their women friends this evening after his address. Tomorrow and on Friday the sessions will be held at 9 a. m. and 8:15 p. m., at which addresses are scheduled by James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; Prof. Henry C. Emery, chairman of the tariff board; John W. Weeks, member of Congress from Massachusetts; and George W. Neville, president New York cotton exchange.

Papers are to be read also on the following subjects: "Alignment of Shafting and Machinery," "Cleaning of Machinery by Compressed Air," "Conservation of Water Powers," "Cost Methods in Cotton Manufacturing," "Executive Management of the Textile Plant and Its Relation to the Market," "Illumination of Textile Mills," "Introduction of Chemical Bleaching of Cotton Cloth Into the United States," "New Roller Leather," "New York Cotton Exchange in Its Relation to Merchandizing Cotton," "Organization of Carding Department in Cotton Mills," "Services of the Department of Agriculture in the Improvement of Cotton," "Textile Education from a Manufacturer's Standpoint," "Uniform Contracts," "Weaving-Shed Roofs," "Work of the Tariff Board in Connection with the Cotton Industry."

The two golf cups offered Sept. 15, 1910, by the board of government were first

and fathers and mothers have come to town to oversee. The Craftsman Company of Boston is having a sale for the college girl and student of a number of reclining chairs of discontinued pattern. They are beautiful pieces of furniture in style and finish, suitable to be carried away after the student period and cherished ever after for their association with those happy days. They are supplied with cushions covered with craftsman canvas in artistic colorings.

While the evolution of the cooking stove may not be a fit subject for an ode it means more in the general economy and happiness of things than do many of the subjects immortalized in poetic meter. The Magee ranges combine practically everything that can be thought of to promote perfection of cooking and the convenience and comfort of the cook. The details of construction, of drafts and flues and the distribution and regulation of heat have been minutely worked out so that they seem practically all that can be desired. They have in addition other features that mean much to the watchful cook. Glass doors, through which the thing inside can be watched without opening and shutting the oven door, and indicators on which can be read the degree of heat in the oven. A number of the ranges can be used either with gas or coal. They can be obtained from leading dealers in nearly all large cities.

Smart hats for fall are seen in variety at Miss Walsh's establishment on Boylston street. They have an individuality of trimming that is quite distinct from those seen elsewhere. In helping her customers with their purchases, Miss Walsh is particular to have the hats fitted to the heads and to see that they bring out the best qualities in the face, that they are, in short, not merely becoming but that they suit the character of the wearer. Her hats are indeed beautiful and are suited to all occasions.

With the preserving season in full force housewives are finding the triple enamel cooking, preserving and straining kettle sold by the Dundee Manufacturing Company of Boston a great convenience. It does several things at once, economizing labor, fuel, space and time. For the boiled dinners of which New England is so fond and for a number of other uses, these triple cookers are of advantage.

Riding habits and automobile coats as well as tailor-made suits and coats are being turned out in the latest styles by the E. C. Leonard Company. This company has removed from Temple place to the Stuart building on Boylston street where it has much more commodious quarters. It is now showing an opening of fine imported and domestic materials and the latest patterns and designs in tailored models.

Attractive shampooing and manicuring rooms are conducted on Boylston street by Caroline Peabody. They are conveniently situated and fitted with all the equipment for doing the work quickly and well.

By using the Economic top on a gas stove one burner is made to heat the entire top and thus a great saving is made in the cost of fuel. The Economic is an improvement on all former such tops, possessing new features. It is sold by the Gas Stove Improvement Company of Boston.

PASADENA IS TO PAY \$500,000 FOR TECH HIGH SCHOOL

PASADENA, Cal.—Buildings for Pasadena's new polytechnic high school will cost \$500,000. The group has been designed by Architect Norman F. Marsh.

The group of five buildings planned will give Pasadena one of the finest and most complete schools in the United States.

The administration building will be two stories and basement, designed in the form of a letter E with a frontage of 290 feet. There will be a two-story wing at each end, 235 feet deep, to provide for the classical and commercial high schools.

The central wing will contain an auditorium to seat 2000. The domestic science and arts building and science and agriculture building will be duplicates in design and size, each being two stories and basement, 90x132 feet.

The mechanics building will be one story, 222x95 feet, with a mezzanine floor. The physical training building will be 174x82 feet, with boys' and girls' gymnasiums in the first story, and a choral hall to seat 400, with a banked chorus stage, in the second story. The construction of the physical training and mechanics buildings will be of concrete and frame.

The three main buildings will be of class A construction with concrete frame, brick walls, enameled brick facing, hollow tile partitions, reinforced tile floors, steam heat, etc.

TRINITY CHAPEL PLANS 'LED

NEW YORK—Trinity corporation filed plans Tuesday for the proposed new branch church, parish house and rectory, to be located on Washington Heights. The structure will be called the Trinity Parish Chapel of Intercession, and will cost more than \$400,000.

won by George F. Steele and George C. Hinckley, and are to be played for tomorrow afternoon and on Friday. The cups will be for the best net and best gross scores. A handicap of 18 is the limit allowed.

SPLIT OVER NAVAL POLICY PROBABLE IN NEW CANADA HOUSE

OTTAWA, Ont.—Following a great reception and parade, in which thousands of Canadians paid him honor, Robert L. Borden, who will succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier as prime minister in a few days, is busily engaged today with the work of organizing a new cabinet and the consideration of a probable split in the Conservative party over the naval policy.

Mr. Borden Tuesday night rode through streets lined by thousands of cheering men and women. Instead of horses his carriage was drawn by party supporters. With him were A. E. Frapp and J. A. Chabot, the successful Conservative candidates for Parliament in Ottawa. A two-mile parade was his escort.

Some of the transparencies said: "Canada Stays with the Empire," "Reciprocity is Dead," "Twice a Famous Victory" and "The Union Jack is Good Enough for Us." Most eloquent of all considering that the Conservatives are entering office after 15 years of exile, was another, "Borden Forever."

WELLAND CANAL ROUTE SELECTED

TORONTO, Ont.—The engineers appointed by the Dominion government to report on the most desirable route for the new Welland canal have prepared their report. They will recommend the Jordan route. It now takes 10 or 12 hours to traverse the distance from one end to the other. With the new canal the time will be cut in half. The new canal will be deep enough to accommodate ocean going vessels and even warships.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

Hotel Canterbury

Charlesgate West and Newbury Sts.
On Ipswich Street Car Line
BOSTON, MASS.

Desirable Suites
of Rooms
Furnished or
Unfurnished
Cafe Unexcelled

Cafe Opens About Sept. 30

Maplecroft Villa BROOKLINE

This beautiful estate at 61 PARK STREET, a few minutes' walk from Coolidge Corner, is open for the reception of tourists or permanent guests, seeking board and residence, where large, sunny rooms with every modern convenience may be secured at moderate prices. Wide piazzas, beautiful shade trees, shrubbery and ample grounds, affording the privacy of an exclusive home, near four lines of electric, and 20 minutes from State House.

The Ranelegh

Intersection of Beacon and Mountfort Streets
Under new management: a high-class family hotel, two to five-room suites, prices ranging from \$20 to \$150 per month. Special inducements made to families on yearly lease; cafe in carter or American.



The Blackstone Chicago

The House of Harmony

Stop at THE BLACKSTONE in Chicago. The appointments of themselves make it the accepted place for the best people. The quiet dignity and elegance which characterize THE BLACKSTONE create an atmosphere different from that of any other hotel in the United States.

Located on Michigan Avenue, at Hubbard Place, facing the lake front, THE BLACKSTONE is within walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores, the banks and the business district.

Its prices are no more than you would expect to pay at any first-class hotel.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50 and up
Single rooms with bath \$3.50 and up
Large, double rooms with bath \$5.00 and up
Parlor, reception hall, bed-room and bath \$10.00 and up
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers.

HOTEL ROSSLYN



European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

NATICK HOUSE



European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

THE IMPERIAL PORTLAND-ORE.

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NEW ENGLAND

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BOULEVARD AND GLEAMING
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for transient and permanent guests

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BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Desirable two and three-room suite, with bath. Cafe connected.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

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A select family and transient hotel. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 to \$5 per day. Special rates for permanent guests.

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The "free list" of the Democratic House of Representatives has been vetoed and the Republican party has nothing to offer the voters next year as a substitute for it. The "free list" might or might not have reduced the cost of living, but it would have been a definite and tangible effort along popular lines. Unrestrained desire for reciprocity is a feeble and futile answer to a demand for a reduction in the cost of the necessities of life.

FIVE STEAMERS RACE TO EUROPE

NORFOLK, Va.—Rushing to Europe with valuable cargoes of early American cotton, five British steamships, all of which left Galveston the same day, had an exciting race to this port.

The Dalton, bound for Havre, won by 1 hour and 45 minutes over the Domingo de Larraga, bound for Manchester. The Metis for Hamburg, the Nollise-

HIGH GRADE PLAYS IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A dramatic society for the semi-professional production of plays of high standard is being formed in Milwaukee. Prof. Thomas H. Dickinson of the University of Wisconsin, under whose leadership the Wisconsin Dramatic Society has organized in Madison last year and which presented several plays, is interested in the plan.

The Milwaukee society will work in conjunction with the Madison society, each group of players preparing four plays during the season. As performances by each group will be made in both cities the plan will result in the presentation of eight plays written by the leading dramatists of this and other countries.



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Saturday Evening and Sunday TABLE D'HÔTE \$1.00
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Rooms, large and small; comfortable and homelike, with excellent table service.

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KENNEDY ROAD, HONGKONG.
Beautiful Views Day and Night.
High Standard of Service.

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Opened in 1910.

Cost \$1,500,000.

H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

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Quaint Historic
America's Convention and Carnival City

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Send for booklet of New Orleans.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

THE FAVORITE

When frosty airs make bright the skies,
The football player seeks
A girl with winsome Yale blue eyes
And Harvard crimson cheeks.

THERE is nothing very interesting about a ditto mark. All that it stands for we have learned in the line above. It simply means some more of the same kind. There are certain traits of character that all men must possess in order that they may be gentlemen. Being a gentleman is the only profession in which one cannot afford to take a vacation. But there are a great many ways in which the same thing may be accomplished. The one thing that every man should have which no other man has is his individuality. The man without any individuality is only a ditto mark and it is hardly necessary for any one to give him any attention. They know what he stands for without reading him. He is the man who is overlooked, passed by, forgotten.

Every man is quite like all other men in most respects, but in some respects he should be somehow different. If he is not, he is likely to lose his identity. Perhaps it is fair to say that in their merely physical aspects men are as near alike as sheets of paper. But it is what is written or printed upon the sheets of paper that may strikingly distinguish them one from another. Not so very many years ago the auctioneer in a public salesroom in London, in the course of his disposal of his advertised list of objects, held up two small sheets of paper, all written over, torn, and mutilated. He asserted that the scraps of paper were most interesting, at the same time apologizing for their appearance and condition. There was present a highly intelligent company of autograph collectors, attracted by the widely advertised sale. The first offer for these scraps of paper was £10. The bids rose rapidly until £65 were offered, when they were knocked off; but as there proved to be two bidders at that price, it was necessary to put them up again. They were finally closed at £100. These scraps of paper which were at that time almost

160 years old to a day, were the original copy of "Gray's Elegy."

Men's faces would be all very much alike except for the things that are written on them. One day would be very much like all other days except for the deeds that are achieved during their passage. There are "red-letter" days and there are red-letter lives—those with an originality, a personality that makes it out of the question to indicate them by the use of a ditto mark. No town can be charming that builds blocks upon blocks of houses just alike. No company of men, each just like the others, could be interesting. Every man is a performance, an exhibit; if he means to be generally entertaining he must vary his "bill" enough to awaken some curiosity as to what he is going to do next. He should not be just like any other man or too just like himself at all times. He may have always to play the same tune, but he should introduce a few "variations" now and then.

THE DIFFERENCE

The difference 'twixt tennis and golf is not great.
For a tennis suit fresh from the shop
Has the trousers turned up from the bottom; in golf
The stockings roll down from the top.

Marcus Morton ran 16 times for governor of Massachusetts and at last his opponents voted for him just from sheer admiration of his pluck and his ability to "stick to it" and he was elected by one majority. Some one has defined "genius" as that trait of character which enables one to hold on when others would let go. Had Commander Peary given up his quest for the north pole the first time he sought it and failed, or the second time or the third time, he never would have reached it. Things that can be done the first time trying are likely to be easy to do; and things that are easy to do are likely to be done by so many persons that there is no distinction attached to their achievement. Nothing is much good unless we strive for it.

The man who keeps "pegging away" is sure to get through with his task sometime. It is the reward that fortune always pays to the steady worker. Sometimes it looks as if a man really tries without winning, but it is very seldom that a man wins without trying. All the world is glad that the tortoise won in its race with the hare. That one significant lesson has served to make men stick to the job and to win where otherwise they would have failed.

Genius has its splendid and particular rewards and so has plain plodding determination. One can soar higher, but the other can travel farther and with greater certainty. At the present epoch in the world of invention the flying machine is now and then giving the public some wonderful exhibitions of swift flight—more than a mile a minute for a considerable distance. Yet, if one were in a hurry to go from New York to San Francisco he would no doubt engage to do it by railway train rather than by flying machine.

It is well for all men to aspire, but to every enthusiastic kite should be appended a tail of sound sense and good judgment. It is not the wealth of bloom the tree puts forth, but the amount of ripened fruit it produces that makes it truly valuable. Every man should jump just as far as he can, but he should be careful to land on his feet. In the ordi-

nary rules of athletics it does not count if he jumps ever so far and falls back.

APPROPRIATE.

Since football is played when the weather is cold,
It seem fortunate, quite, does it not,
For the ones who take part, that their battles they hold
On a gridiron where it is hot?

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the effect of the defeat of the reciprocity agreement in Canada is likely to have on President Taft's campaign for reelection.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The Canadian decision should neither hurt nor help President Taft. The President did all that was possible to bring about reciprocity, and the people of the United States as well as a majority of the national legislators were with him. He was in no way responsible for the Canadian vote. Were the governmental system of America similar to that of Canada, and had Mr. Taft been compelled to "go to the people" with the sole issue of reciprocity, he would in all probability have been vindicated.

NEW YORK POST—It is obvious, however, that President Taft and his advisers had every warrant for believing that if our government ratified the reciprocity agreement, Canada would be sure to do so. The failure which has now come is disastrous, but it cannot be fairly said that Mr. Taft should have foreseen it.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—It is deplorable, in view of his many broad and admirable attributes, that Mr. Taft should have cut the ground from under his own feet. The Democracy closes the history of Canadian reciprocity and of the special session with an unprecedented record of non-partisanship, of party sacrifice for public advantage. It could have done no more. The President? The Republicans? Really, the situation speaks for itself! There is no more to be said.

NEW YORK PRESS—If the fate of his reciprocity measure now moves President Taft vigorously and valiantly to the achievement of measures which are of the highest concern to the voters of the United States—and we believe that it will—the sentimental defeat which he now takes to heart may be lost and forgotten in the enjoyment of a great practical triumph for his own policies and for the principles of his party.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—The defeat of Canadian reciprocity will not hurt President Taft in the least; indeed, it may help him somewhat in the insurgent West, where reciprocity is not a popular issue. We rather think, however, that the President will be neither helped nor hurt by the outcome.

MANCHESTER UNION—The American people are in the main just and fair, and they cannot fail to perceive that President Taft's position as a far-seeing and broad-minded statesman is in no way affected by adverse action on the part of a majority of the Canadian voters.

MONTREAL STAR—Mr. Taft, therefore, has made few friends by attempting to bring about reciprocity, and none at all by failing in his attempt to do so.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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ACTIVE SHOEHING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 383 Boylston st., Boston.

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ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3609.

ARTIST

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AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside ave., Jamaica Plain.

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W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston.—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BRASS CRAFT

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"We have learned to be judicious and to overlook trifles," said Mrs. Frances Nolan, president of the Wage Earners League. "If nothing else comes of the campaign this alone is worth all the effort we women have made. Now it is our duty to live up to this movement, to unite these scattered forces that the great mass of women may be informed on the principles of good government and understand the crying needs of the city. It is necessary not merely to give woman the ballot but to instruct her to use it."

The Woman's City Club of Los Angeles is an expression of this feeling and in a few weeks had a membership of 800. The members meet weekly at luncheon to hear some speaker on civic questions, and have been addressed by the mayor, the chief of police, the superintendent of schools and many lecturers.

The publicity committee of the Political Equality league under Mrs. David C. McCann has sent out weekly letters to all the papers in the state. Since January over 4000 columns of matter on woman's suffrage has appeared, no other subject having received so much attention.

The returns from some 28,000 circular letters and reply postals show a majority of the judges throughout the state as well as the lawyers and ministers are in favor of the franchise. The interest of the churches is shown by the constant demand of the young men's clubs for speakers on suffrage.

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UNIQUE KOREAN POTTERY ON VIEW

Long Corridor of Japanese Department in Museum Has Been Enriched by
Langdon Warner's Skill and Enthusiasm

TWO cases of beautiful, early Korean pottery, whose equal probably has never been seen in America before, have just been placed on exhibition in the long corridor of the Japanese department of the Museum of Fine Arts.

This wonderful collection was made for the museum by Langdon Warner, assistant curator of the department, who has recently returned from Japan and Korea. A few pieces of this kind have been

white kaolin pottery with a beautiful incised design, which shows blue where the glaze is deeper over the cut line.

The graceful flask-shaped vase is divided into panels by fine black and white lines and has a decoration of delicate grasses in black and white. A similar shape is fluted and marked to simulate clustered bamboo stalks.

A cup stand shown is fluted and has a made by stamping or incising the design on the biscuit and then pressing white

has a cracked blue-green glaze of remarkable clearness, over an incised drawing of a dragon full of vigor and rhythmic grace.

This Korean pottery is very difficult to obtain as it is much prized by Japanese collectors and immediately bought up by the Japanese dealers from the Koreans. Mr. Warner obtained most of this collection in Japan, but a few choice pieces he bought himself in the interior of Korea.

He encountered both danger and hardship, having been refused food and lodging after buying his specimens and was obliged to tramp many miles back to the town he started from in the dark over rough country, carrying his heavy boxes in his arms and inwardly wondering which box he would least reluctantly relinquish if attacked.

The greater part of this pottery has come out of Song-do, about 80 km north of Seoul, and the former capital of the Koryo dynasty which lasted from 900 to 1400 A. D. None of it was made after 1400.

Koreans Admired

The Koreans called it "pottery of another world" and "Meiki" or "ancient ware," and the Chinese say it was due to a copy of the work of Joshi of Sing and Eshu of Tang. Before that time the pottery of Korea was unglazed and rough. The green glaze used was not so transparent and clear as the Chinese celadon. Most of the pieces are not real offerings. Many, however, served domestic purposes and among these we find water jars, teapots, cups and saucers, jugs, tubs, bottles, tripod shapes, pen trays and bowls.

"The modern Japanese collector," Mr. Warner says, "considers that the imperfections add to the interest of the piece and value it all the more highly on their account when used for the tea ceremony. We find pieces where the glaze has been run over a nicked edge, or over a stone left in the clay and perils protruding from the side of the pot.

The finest color is a light, neutral blue-green and where the buff clay shows through the thinner places it takes on a pinkish tone that is very pleasing.

The best pieces of the Korean porcelain Mr. Warner considers as fine as the early Chinese porcelains and the best pieces of Korean pottery as fine as any pottery made.

The objects seen in this collection are all carefully selected from hundreds of pieces on account of beautiful color, good shape and fine glaze.

ANCIENT WARE HAS RICH APPEAL



Korean pottery brought home from far eastern search by
Langdon Warner for museum

shown before in the Morse collection, the Macomber collection, and the Ross collection at the museum, but nothing so complete or so representative as these choice examples has been on view.

When we are told that this pottery was highly valued by the Japanese tea masters we can understand how its sobriety and refinement must have appealed to the disciple of the Zen cult.

The chalice-shaped incense burner is perhaps the most remarkable piece in the collection with its "tip-tilted" flaring foot and the two fluted bands around the stand.

A very beautiful plate is of blue-

and rarely black clay into the hollows and covering the whole with green glaze.

The little fluted bowls claim our admiration for their grace and beauty of texture and charming ornament. One is like a five-petaled flower, another like a scallop shell with a little brown edge.

The little covered cosmetic boxes were delicate Mishima decoration of little white daisies. The Mishima style is first thought to be incense boxes and were later used for that purpose. One is shown open, displaying the three little saucers separated by a porcelain stem.

A very fine specimen is the high-sloped vase with the small neck. This

NEXT CONVENTION OF POSTMASTERS IN SPRINGFIELD

The next annual convention of the Massachusetts League of Postmasters will be held at Springfield some time prior to the national convention. This was decided at yesterday's session in the American house.

Lawrence A. Letherman, chief inspector, spoke on the organization of the postal system in the insular possessions. A paper on the value of conventions was read by Miss Lydia Phinney of Monument Beach followed by the reading of a written address by President Hoag.

Resolutions were passed congratulating the postmaster general for putting the department on a paying basis. The following officers were elected: President, T. F. Phinney of Hyannisport; first vice-president, J. S. Sheenan of Bridgewater; secretary, E. W. Hallett of Yarmouthport; and treasurer, Warren Lewis of Lunenburg.

HARVARD UNION IS NOW OPEN TO ALL STUDENTS

Harvard Union is now open for inspection to all members of the university until a week after the opening of college, when only members will be admitted. It will be open from 7:30 a. m. to midnight. Officers and former members of the university residing within 25 miles of Cambridge may become associate members upon the payment of the annual dues. Associate members are not permitted to vote at the election of Union officers; otherwise their privileges are the same as those of the active members.

The same plan as last year will be followed in accommodating men who wish to dine at the Union.

An information bureau has been established in the reading room of the Union. Official circulars, course pamphlets and maps of Cambridge can be obtained there, and inquiries regarding the whereabouts of officers of the university, buildings, streets, etc., will be answered. This information bureau will be maintained for the remainder of this week.

ORDAIN STRAFFORD PASTOR

STRAFFORD, N. H.—Ordination of the Rev. Oscar W. Stewart as pastor of the Free Baptist church at Strafford Center takes place today. On the program are the following prominent clergymen: Wilham Franklin of Worcester, Edwin B. Stiles of Alton, W. A. Paige and Frank H. Leavitt of Rochester, E. W. Cummings of Gonic and J. Roy Dinsmore of East Rochester. The Emanuel male quartet will furnish music.

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BOSTON'S HARVARD CLUB ESTABLISHES FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

The Harvard Club of Boston has established five scholarships of \$200 each to be awarded annually to graduates of public high and Latin schools, including the Roxbury Latin school, within 20 miles of the State House in Boston, in their first year in Harvard College as candidates for the degree of A. B. or S. B.

In awarding the scholarships, the committee will take into consideration the scholarly attainments of the applicants as shown by their school records, and also their character, qualities of leadership, and well rounded development.

These scholarships will be again available for the academic year 1912-13, and all young men intending to be candidates should make application on blanks provided for the purpose not later than May 1, 1912.

In addition to the Harvard Club scholarships, students from these schools are eligible to awards from the Price Greenleaf fund, the income from which, about \$16,000 annually, is given to first-year students in Harvard College who are candidates for the degree of A. B. About 100 students are assisted each year from this fund; and since a majority of the regular scholarships are not awarded until after one year's residence at the university, it gives timely aid to men who are able to qualify during their freshman year for other scholarships, of which there are about 200, yielding nearly \$40,000 each year.

Deserving students in the three higher classes, who do not win scholarships, may receive aid from the beneficiary and loan funds.

JERSEY CITY BOND BID IS ACCEPTED

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Jersey City's finance board received bids recently for an issue of \$6,776,000 water bonds, maturing in 50 years and paying 4½ per cent. There were 11 bidders.

FALL RIVER MILL EXPANDS
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Stockholders of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company by a practically unanimous vote, decided Tuesday to add 35,000 spindles to their plant here, which now has 63,000 spindles, and to increase the capital stock from \$700,000 to \$1,250,000.

LIEUT. A. S. MCGREGOR RESIGNS
LAWRENCE, Mass.—First Lieut. Alexander S. McGregor has resigned as an officer of battery C, light artillery, M. V. M., and the resignation has been accepted. He has been a member of the battery many years.

CLARK STUDENTS TO HELP FACULTY

WORCESTER, Mass.—The student body of Clark College took steps Tuesday toward formation of a students' council to work with President Edmund C. Sanford of the college as an advisory body in matters that affect the students and their work. A special committee was appointed to confer with President Sanford.

The following standing committee were appointed by President Radley of the student body: Bohemian committee, Henry R. Godfrey, W. C. Whitman, J. A. Smith, P. L. Boyce and O. Lehart; celebration committee, Roy F. Dibble, Louis Peltier, J. T. Ward, L. C. Day and F. A. Fenton.

CLOSING NAVY YARDS IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON.—Unmoved by the adverse talk in the South, the navy department is steadily carrying out the plans projected by Secretary Meyer for the practical closing of southern navy yards. This was made evident by an order published detaching Capt. James M. Helm as commander of the New Orleans yard and assigning him to other duty.

The New Orleans navy yard was placed in charge of a carpenter, who will be actually a caretaker and nothing more. As the yard was created by act of congress it must continue to be a naval establishment until Congress directs its abandonment and sale.

FRUIT STEAMER CARRIES TOURISTS

Bound for Jamaican ports, the United Fruit company's steamship Admiral Dewey, Capt. O'Neill, sailed from Long wharf today with a number of tourists among whom were the Rev. Henry McDermott, Miss May King, Allan D. Roberts, E. L. Lound, James Meikle, and Miss Laura Brown, of Boston.

The steamer carried a large quantity of general merchandise, including provisions, and a carload of shingles. She will go to Port Antonio, and later to Port Morant where she will load bananas and other tropical fruit for her return trip to Boston. She will be due here Oct. 11.

PAWTUCKET HAS PROPERTY GAIN

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—According to figures issued Tuesday by the board of tax assessors there is an increase in taxable property over last year of \$1,796,140. This will give an increase of taxes amounting to \$29,636.31.

The total value of real and personal property is \$49,212,220. Of the increase \$1,159,400 is on real estate and \$636,740 on personal property.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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Touring Car, top, glass front, etc. Run about 2000 miles. Must be sold within next ten days. Will make price attractive.
C. H. OLCOTT,
153 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

1910 INTERSTATE
Five-passenger touring car, overhauled and refinished, top, wind shield, speedometer, trunk rack, extra shoe, 3 extra inner tubes, etc.; run only 8000 miles. Price \$1100.
INTERSTATE AUTOMOBILE CO.,
153 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

1909 INTERSTATE
Five-passenger touring car in excellent condition; top, wind shield, speedometer, seat covers and 1910 improvements. Price \$750.
INTERSTATE AUTOMOBILE CO.,
153 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES
\$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES
On purchase of new ones, size 3 1/2 up to 5. S. I. tires and tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing and retreading. All work guaranteed.
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ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed. Work delivered promptly. S. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass. ave., Tel. R. R. 3556-W.

CREDIT MEN PLAN FIRST GATHERING OF FALL SEASON
The Boston Credit Men's Association will hold its first meeting of the fall season at Young's Hotel this evening, and several officers and directors of the National Association of Credit Men, with which the Boston organization is affiliated, will be the guests of the association.

Among those expected are Harry A. New, president of Cleveland; Charles E. Meek, second vice-president, of New York City; O. G. Fessenden, acting secretary-treasurer, of New York City; Curtis R. Burnett of Newark, N. J.; Newman Essick of Los Angeles; L. B. McCausland of Wichita, Kan.; George E. Melius of Bridgeport, Conn.; H. G. Moore of Kansas City, Mo.; Arthur Parsons of Salt Lake City; A. W. Pickford of Philadelphia; F. R. Salisbury of Minneapolis; J. H. Seales of Louisville, Ky., and William G. Walker of Boston.

Addresses will be delivered by President New, Vice-President Meek and Director Moore. If time permits short addresses will be given by other national officers. The national board of directors is holding a two-days' business meeting in New York and comes here this afternoon.

The visitors will be given an auto trip through the park system and boulevards of Boston and suburbs on Thursday, accompanied by a committee from the Boston association, leaving the Touraine at 10 a. m.

WOMAN'S CLUB OF ABINGTON IS TO ENTERTAIN
ABINGTON, Mass.—The Abington Woman's Club has arranged the following program for the coming season.

Oct. 5, "Browning, Man or Poet," Marion Hawes; Oct. 19, a costume recital, "Legends and Songs from Many Lands," Madame Gordon Roly; Nov. 2, "Customs and Characters in the Family Life of Mexico," Harriet McLane of Andover; Nov. 15, guests' night, J. L. Harvey story telling, Mrs. D. H. Ferrell, soprano soloist; Dec. 7, open date; Dec. 28, children's reception, Miss Ethel Wood entertainer; Jan. 4, illustrated lecture on "Household Management," Caroline P. Webber; Jan. 10, open meeting under direction of civic committee; Jan. 19, annual musical; Feb. 1, art and literary class meeting; Feb. 15, annual dramatics; March 14, reciprocity day; March 29, illustrated lecture, complimentary to the Board of Trade; April 4, annual meeting.

ALIENS MUST PAY \$4
WASHINGTON—Alien excursionists traveling from this country to Bermuda, must continue to pay the head tax of \$4 upon their return to the United States, irrespective of the number of years they have resided in America, the immigration department has decided.

FURNITURE

S. C. SMALL CO
90 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Bedding, Couches
Anything in the House Furnishing line.
WE CARRY MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES AND SELL DIRECT.
Church and Lodge Furniture, Shoe Store Seetees and the largest line of Wheel Chairs in New England.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 377 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 383.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.
SCHOOL BAGS
\$2.00 to \$5.00
Largest and Best Line in Boston.
Also Traveling Bags, Dress Suits, Cases, TRUNKS

CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY
657 Atlantic Ave., at South Station, near Essex St.

UPHOLSTERY
CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

LIVERY SERVICE
Brookline Residents
I would call your attention to my livery. Carriages of all kinds furnished with experienced licensed drivers for all occasions at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.
HENRY C. BELL,
Boarding and Livery Stable, Brookline, Mass.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. G. ROOPER & CO.,
Proprietors.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AUTO PIANO FOR SALE—Beautiful mahogany interior player piano; excellent condition, less than half cost; selling because leaving Boston. Call mornings or after 7 evenings. G. SCHWAB, 103 Gainsborough st.

DRESSMAKING—NEW YORK
MISS MARIE BAKER OF 176 W. 72d st., New York, has closed all business appointments until Oct. 7.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS
Today's Army Orders
Lieut.-Col. A. C. Varnum, retired from Walter Reed general hospital to proper station; special order, July 19, as relates to Lieut.-Col. G. W. Van Deusen, second field artillery, is revoked.

Capt. R. S. Welsh, quartermaster, will visit the following places on official business: Mills of Arthur D. Ellis and Rick- etts & Shaw, Monson, Mass.; Assabet mills, Maynard, Mass., and Germania mills, Holyoke, Mass. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Macomber, ninth cavalry, to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., on Nov. 15 for instruction, thence to Boston for recruiting duty, relieving Maj. G. W. Farber, eighth cavalry, who will join his regiment in the Philippines. Second Lieut. H. M. Roach, Jr., third infantry, retirement as a first lieutenant is announced.

Navy Orders
These navy orders were issued today: Commodore E. Lloyd, retired, detached duty command the Wabash, to home.

Captain J. H. Helm, detached duty as commandant naval station, New Orleans, La., to general court martial duty.

Commander J. L. Latimer, detached duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of naval magazine, Hingham, Mass., to duty command the Culgoa.

Commander C. P. Plunkett, detached duty command the Culgoa, to duty command the Wabash.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Turpin, detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to duty the Delaware as navigator.

Lieut. Commander W. R. Gherard, to duty first lieutenant the Delaware.

Lieut. Commander A. S. C. Smith, detached duty the Connecticut, to duty the Indiana as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander D. M. Wood, detached duty summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander L. A. Cotten, detached duty as ordnance officer, to duty as navigator the Connecticut.

Lieut. W. B. Decker, to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, detached duty summer conference, naval war college, Newport, R. I., to duty the Connecticut as ordnance officer.

Ensign B. Bruce, detached duty the Washington, to duty the Iowa.

Boutswain J. C. Linberg, detached duty naval station, New Orleans, La., to duty the Paducah.

Chief Machinist J. A. Oliver, to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., connection the Arkansas, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Hercules and Accomac at Norfolk; Ajax at Sewalls Point; Hector and Talbot at Hampton roads; Porter and Blakely at New York; Georgia at Boston.

Sailed—Supply from Cavite for Guam, Potomac from New York for Norfolk, Dolphin from Gloucester for New York.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MANNING'S
Cleansers & Dyers
113 Brighton Ave., ALLSTON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?
This FOUNTAIN immediately removes all sediment.
The UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER.
Careful families USE IT.
We have a set for \$1.00. Write for a set to BOSTON FILTER COMPANY, CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

Electric Toaster
a Household Necessity
There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as RADIATORS, H E A T I N G P L A T E S, IRONS, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.
SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD STREET.

SAVE 33 1/3 %
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces
direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.
THE TER-MIN EXIGENCIES CO.
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquets.

Refuse and Garbage Receiver
Is so constructed as to prevent unsanitary conditions about the house, camp or farm. Clean, neat, durable. Ever revised to keep place free from trash. "Nine years of use. It pays to look us up." Sold direct. Send for circular. 38 Farrar st., Lynn, Mass.

SPECIAL LIGHTING FIXTURES We Make designs for each room, to harmonize with decoration, for churches, residences, etc.
Metal Arts & Crafts Co.
617-631 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILL.

UDNIT
The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY UP or CRACKLE. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (at a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). Ladies, gents, all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE. NO T-SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

MONOGRAMS AND MEDALS
of Every Description Made by the MONOGRAMMERS JOHN A. SALMAN, 17-21 Bromfield St., Boston. Can Be Secured at All Dealers

CLEANING
Goods called for and delivered.
The Sturtevant Shop
4610 Evanston Ave., Tel. Edgewater 1432. CHICAGO

Philippine Goldman
DRY CLEANSER, DYER AND LACE CURTAIN REFINISHER
25 COOPER STREET, ASTORIA, L. I.
We call and deliver everywhere in Greater N. Y. and pay express on all goods outside of New York City. Phone 91 Astoria.

Agents sell the triple enamel cooking, steam-heating, preserving and straining kettle. The rush is now on. We advise you to get quickly as preserving season is here. Address the Best, Largest, Busiest, Cheapest Agents' Supply House in the Country. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 46 Chauncy st., Boston, Mass.

LADIES TAILORS
The Worscense Apparatus
For correctly dressing the human form. Used by ladies' tailors and dressmakers. Saves time, labor. Perfect satisfactory results. Free demonstrations daily 3 to 7 in English, French, German and Yiddish for those in the trade. D. NIKOL, Ladies' Tailor, 126 Mass. ave., Boston.

Important to Ladies
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
We will make to your measure a suit in the latest style from all wool cloth, lined with Skinner's satin, for \$18.50
a suit which cannot be duplicated for less than \$37.50. The high standard of workmanship, style and quality, for which our garments are noted, is never lowered, no matter what the price. Now is your opportunity to get a high-grade tailored suit or automobile coat at a low price.
S. D. COHEN & CO.
Designers and Ladies' Tailors,
694 Washington St.,
Up One Flight

LADIES' SHOES
OUR FALL STOCK of up-to-date shoes, including Gun Metal Calf, Patent Calf, Button and Blucher, with cloth and calf tops, are now on sale. Tan Calf, Button for Fall Wear. OUR PRICE \$2.50 \$3.00
Goodyear Glove Rubbers, storm and low cut, new styles, 29c.
Sold elsewhere for \$3.50, \$4.00
Woman's Sample Shoe Parlor
37 TEMPLE PLACE, ROOM 8,
Over Whitney's, Take Elevator.
WM. H. MANNING.

FIANDER
Is now displaying at his new STREET FLOOR STORE
FURS, MILLINERY, FEATHERS, MARABOUT, Etc. and he will make to your order an exclusively
TAILORED SUIT, COAT or DRESS with goods furnished by him. A large variety of the latest fall materials to select from at \$15 up. A RETAIL STORE WITH WHOLESALE PRICES.
700 WASHINGTON STREET
Opp. Hollis Street

The "CURLA"
Soft, rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

"TO ALL WHO LOVE A PRETTY HAT"
Smart, original up-to-date French millinery for every occasion; always a large selection and at really moderate prices; petticoats, dressing jackets, ties and various ediments. "LLEKAP" 19 Pelham st., South Kensington, London, Eng.

MISS EUSTIS
LADIES' HATTER
687 Boylston Street
OPENING IN HER NEW ROOM
September twenty-eighth to thirtieth
MODELS ALWAYS SHOWN

CHICAGO
Vail's Millinery
163 No. State St., Masonic Temple

STONE'S CAFE
Opened after alterations. Larger seating capacity. Home cooking. Norway and Fal-mouth steaks.
MARGARET A. LITCHFIELD,
Designer and Importer of Paper Patterns, 43 WEST ST., BOSTON, Room 31.

SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING.
Hair work of all kinds. Pupils taught. MISS M. HANCOCK, 462 Boylston St.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS- CUTTING—Bon Ton Patterns. MARTHA M. FLINT, 500 Boylston St., Boston.

LADIES' TAILOR
E. C. LEONARD, 462 Boylston St.

WALSH MILLINER
276 Boylston st., Boston.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ENDORSED by more pure food authorities, expert chemists, chefs and housekeepers than any other EXTRACT in the U. S. A. "SAUER'S".

SHOPPING—NEW YORK
THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 70th st., NEW YORK CITY. Shopping of all kinds for or with customers' satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ACCOMMODATOR wishes employment in private family, or position as working housekeeper for family of business women in apartment. MISS JENNIE O. PARKER, 3 Kingsford, Boston.

ACCOMMODATOR - Capable woman wants work by the day. MISS E. FINCH, 249-M Roxbury.

ACCOMMODATOR - Young woman wishes work by the day. MISS E. FINCH, 249-M Roxbury.

ASSISTANT - Competent, trustworthy woman desires position to do light housework and care for elderly person in city or suburbs. Tel. 232-Roxbury, DUDLEY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 272 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.

A COOK would like a situation in a small family; also do housework; best of references. DELIA GATLEY, 43 Middle St., Boston.

A COLORED WOMAN desires position as a maid, or as a nurse, or as a housekeeper in a family. MISS A. NELSON, 249-M Roxbury.

ASSISTANT - Young girl (15) wishes position in Brookline as nurserymaid or assistant in a family. MISS A. NELSON, 249-M Roxbury.

ASSISTANT - Refined woman wishes to package light services for home in small family; can assist in housework. MISS A. NELSON, 249-M Roxbury.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER (21) desires position; 4 years experience. AGNES GREENE, 17 Addison St., Boston.

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER desires position; elderly person preferred. MISS ABBY CHASE, 37 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT, trained and experienced, desires position. MISS J. R. MILLER, 40 Irving St., Boston.

ATTENDANT - Refined young woman wishes position as attendant in professional office; best references. EDNA SMITH, 34 Hancock St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER desires position; young lady with over 6 years' experience, and who also understands stenography. MISS L. K. GATLEY, 15 Stanford St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER - Position wanted as double-entry bookkeeper by young woman capable of taking full charge of set of books and office force; six years' experience; best of city references. EMMA BROWN, 5 Myrtle Pl., Roxbury, Mass.

CASHER-BOOKKEEPER (d.c.) of 16 years' experience, six years in last position, desires position. MISS E. F. FLOWER, 24 Gilman St., East Somerville, Mass.

CASHER - Young lady (18), high school graduate, desires position as cashier or in business office; best references. MISS DOROTHY E. DAWES, 26 Addison St., Arlington, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID OR SECOND WORKER wanted by a neat, capable woman; good references. Apply to MISS MCKENNA, 125 Cambridge St., Boston.

CLERICAL position wanted by young lady experienced in bookkeeping and general office work and cashing; best references. JESSIE J. HARLOW, 230 Huntington Ave., Boston.

CLERICAL - WORK wanted by a woman of refinement and education, three or four hours daily. Address JEANETTE MORRILL, 390 North St., Boston.

CLERICAL - Position wanted to do clerical work in office. MAUDE B. WEST, 72 Broad St., Boston.

CLERICAL - Position wanted by young lady, 22, where experience is unnecessary; good penman and capable of responsible position; best references. MISS HORNE, The Hasting Lym, York Beach, Me.

COMPANION - Refined, young lady, Protestant, would like to accompany an elderly lady South for the winter as companion, or would go as governess for small child; best references. MISS EDITH L. MACCONNELL, 124 Myrtle St., Boston.

COMPANION - Refined woman, Protestant, would travel with elderly lady; best references. MISS EDITH L. MACCONNELL, 124 Myrtle St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable girl, references. MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 272 Dudley St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID - Respectable young colored girl would like place as ladies' maid, attendant, or at light housework. MISS MARION E. WATSON, 47 Norway St., Boston.

MAID - German Protestant would like to do general housework; good references; trustworthy and reliable. \$5 week; please apply by letter only. MISS A. B. BRITCKMAN, 82 Waltham St., Boston.

MAID - Neat colored girl wants morning's or day's work in apartments. Apply by letter only. CLARA MOWBRAY, 13 Northampton St., Boston.

MAID - Neat colored girl wants morning's or day's work in apartments. Apply by letter only. CLARA MOWBRAY, 13 Northampton St., Boston.

MAID - Colored woman wishes position doing general work by the day or week. MISS ANTOINETTE, 42 Northfield St., Boston.

MAID - Protestant woman desires position as second maid in household; good references; home rather than high wages. MARY L. RICE, 30 Lock St., Boston.

MAID - Capable German woman would like housework by the day. MISS CHIRIS TENA KOEHLER, 160 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID - Desires position at housework of chambermaid; call evenings about 7:30. MARY ELLIS, 101 Kendall St., Roxbury, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in private home, institution or club, near Boston; thoroughly competent. Address E. MAUD COBURN, R. F. D. 1, 231 St. Botolph St., Boston.

MOTHER and daughter desire position to go South for the winter, mother as cook or laundress, daughter as child's attendant; very best of references. MARY A. CROSBY, 1156 Dorchester Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

MOTHERS' HELPER - Refined young woman wishes position as mother's helper or to take care of children. MISS C. H. CHILL, 45 Arsenal St., Watertown, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wants position, experienced; moderate salary to start. MISS RUTH LITTLE, 9 Edin St., Boston.

PARISIAN LADY (prof.) would like to teach French in Boston or elsewhere; good references; for instruction in French, English, elementary music, or light house service; address references. MISS GREENE, 200 E. 17th St., Boston.

PERMANENT SITUATION wanted in office, factory, or elsewhere; high school graduate; no commercial education, but willingness to do her best. Call evenings 7:30 to 9:00. Address L. M. HARRIS, 30 Birchard Ave., West Somerville, Mass.

POSITION wanted by competent stenographer; experience in modern bookkeeping; experience with one firm; best references. Address MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe St., Boston.

POSITIONS wanted by a mother and daughter, to keep a house open and clean, and to make themselves generally useful; references. MISS HENRY I. DALTON, Beverly, Mass.

SALESWOMAN - Thoroughly experienced saleswoman and demonstrator wishes position. GRACE E. NASH, 27 Batavia St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS - Woman would like position in family as seamstress, capable of doing neat dressmaking; by Oct. 8. MISS HARRIS, 22 Rockland Ave., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS - Colored woman wants making and mending; good references. MISS E. BLAKE, 232 Northampton St., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

DIE STAMPER, experienced gold and color work; steady position to good work; color worker; references. FREDERICK O'BRIEN, 209 West 15th St., New York.

DIE STAMPER (mechanical), rapid and accurate, also experienced in designing, only thoroughly competent men need apply; state full particulars, experience, ability and salary expected to start; excellent opportunity. The A. J. DEER CO., Hornell, N. Y.

ENGINE ASSEMBLERS - Wanted, first-class engine assemblers on high grade automobile work; steady employment; good wages to good men. Apply at once. F. A. E. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MAN, reliable, wanted in bakery, nights, looking after ovens. RUSSELL'S BAKERY, 2421 8th Ave., New York City.

MAN wanted for general housework; no washing; must be good cook; family of 4 adults. DOUGHERTY, 149 Englewood, Englewood, N. J.

METAL SPINNER on copper and brass, with experience in polishing; only thoroughly competent men apply; state wages expected at start, also references. F. A. E. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SLAG ROOFERS, several foremen and second hand can find steady work at best wages. R. H. ROOFERS, 1801 Market St., Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHER AND RAPID TYPE WRITER, male, experienced; only those who are accurate and fast on machine need apply. Address MISS L. M. HARRIS, 30 Birchard Ave., West Somerville, Mass.

STONE SETTERS wanted on sterling silver jewelry; steady work, good pay. FISHER-NESSLER CO., 83 Crosby St., New York.

UPHOLSTERER and woodworker; Polish preferred. ERMAN, 631 Braddock, Pa.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

CAPABLE AGREEABLE PERSON, not over 40 years old, and do light housework for husband and wife in modern apartment; must be good plain cook; answer by letter only. MISS E. BLAKE, 232 Northampton St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS - Woman would like position in family as laundress, capable of doing neat dressmaking; by Oct. 8. MISS HARRIS, 22 Rockland Ave., Boston.

MAID - Capable Protestant to do general housework; \$2.50 per month; good references. MISS HARRIS, 22 Rockland Ave., Boston.

MAID wanted for general housework; must be good plain cook and laundress; family of 4 adults. DOUGHERTY, 149 Englewood, Englewood, N. J.

MAID - Capable Protestant to do general housework; \$2.50 per month; good references. MISS HARRIS, 22 Rockland Ave., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

PORTER, respectable colored man wishes situation as porter in store or building; good worker; references. FREDERICK O'BRIEN, 209 West 15th St., New York.

Market Reports

CONDITIONS IN WOOL MARKET CONTINUE TO FAVOR DEALERS

Steady Demand in Fair Volume for Raw Material at Firm Prices Attributed to Increased Percentage of Mills in Operation and Seasonable Call for Goods

Underlying conditions in the American market continue favorable to merchants and owners of wool. Demand is steady and of fair volume; prospective requirements indicate absorption, in the long run, of practically all the season's output; foreign quotations hold sufficient margin above domestic prices to preclude the probability of heavy competing imports; and supplies of goods are not excessive, so it is more than likely that a satisfactory call for mill products will develop in the last quarter of the year.

In fact the goods market has already shown that there is need of a pretty large volume of manufactures to replenish stocks. Little was carried over from previous seasons, buyers in all lines having ordered conservatively for two or three years past, so that consumers' requirements have had a chance to catch up with the supplies available.

In men's wear considerable call for 1912 spring lines has been apparent lately, and good duplicate orders for 1911 heavyweights have also come along. Lower prices are possible than were quoted a year ago, because the raw material costs decidedly less, and some of the offerings seem quite attractive by comparison with the figures prevailing last season.

Dress goods are also encountering some demand for reorders, although the spring of 1912 lines have moved less freely, perhaps, than was anticipated. On current orders it is noticed that prompt delivery is usually required, the presumption being that they are in request for immediate filling of customers' orders.

A much larger percentage of the mills is now employed than was the case a few weeks ago, and in a few instances the plants have all the orders that they care to undertake to fill promptly for the present. The outlook, therefore, is distinctly improved in comparison with that of the beginning of the season.

Under these circumstances there is a sustained interest in the available offerings of raw material. A fair amount of territory clip is steadily changing hands and the call embraces all grades, as well as offerings in the original bags.

Fleeces also play an important part in current business. Considerable quarter blood has been taken around 24¢

24¢, and three eighths at 25¢/25¢. Fine delaine is also in demand and firm at 30¢/31¢ for washed and 25¢ for unwashed. A gratifying feature of recent deals has been the fact that they were numerous and large in the aggregate, rather than few and of large individual volume, indicating a widespread interest in the market. Attempts to secure concessions in price meet with little encouragement. The dealers feel pretty confident of their position and are not disposed to deviate from the settled market price, although they have not, on the other hand, succeeded in forcing prices up.

Advices from abroad are to the effect that an easier tone prevails in England and on the continent, and for the past week somewhat lower prices have been predicted for the London auction sales, which opened Tuesday and will continue till Oct. 10. This week a trifle more than 60,000 bales are offered.

The sales began with a large attendance of buyers, and offerings met with steady demand from British trade and the continent, but there was no inquiry from American representatives. A moderate supply of merinos sold at par to 5 per cent under the last series, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal realized 5 per cent lower and crossbreds were 5 to 7 1/2 per cent off.

Sales in detail were: New South Wales, 200 bales, scored, 1s 11d; Queensland, 800 bales, scored, 1s 11d; Victoria, 100 bales, scored, 1s 11d; 2d, greasy, 1d 11d; W. Australia, 300 bales, greasy, 7/4 @ 9d; New Zealand, 5700 bales, scored, 10d 1s 5d, greasy, 5 1/4 @ 1s 1d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales, greasy, 7/4 @ 9d; Punta Arenas, 1400 bales, greasy, 5 1/4 @ 9d.

Foreign wools in this country are in extremely light demand, as they cost too much in the primary markets to enable them to become a competing factor here. Domestic wools of similar quality have thus for this season steadily undersold them, and the London market is still above a parity with that of Boston.

With the tendency upward on this side and easier across the Atlantic, there is some possibility of a new approach to an import basis in the not distant future.

STEEL DIRECTORS DENY THOUGHT OF DISSOLVING

NEW YORK—After a meeting of the Steel directors, followed last night by a conference in J. P. Morgan's library, at which Mr. Morgan, a director, Judge Gary and Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel, were present, the following statement was issued:

"Pursuant to the unanimous vote of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting held this afternoon, at which there were present J. P. Morgan, H. C. Frick, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener, Robert Winsor, Elbert H. Gary, George W. Perkins, John F. Dryden, Samuel Mather, Daniel G. Reid, Henry Walters, James A. Farrell and James H. Reed, this statement is published:

"No negotiations whatever have taken place between the steel corporation and the department of justice looking to the dissolution or disintegration of the corporation. The corporation was organized for business reasons, and purchased its various plants to promote such business and not to restrain trade or obtain a monopoly. In all its operations the company has scrupulously observed the law and recognized the just rights of its competitors and the consumers of its products.

"So far as its directors are aware, no complaint has ever been made against it by either of these interests.

"The directors are advised by its counsel that its existence is not in violation of the Sherman act as interpreted in the recent decisions of the supreme court.

"In view of this record and this advice, the directors feel that their duty to their stockholders, their employees and the public requires that they should set at rest all rumors to the effect that they are contemplating any voluntary dissolution or disintegration of the corporation, or have any belief that it is subject to such dissolution or disintegration by legal action.

"We believe that the organization is legal, and that its management is proper. Its properties are of immense intrinsic value and the corporation is of benefit to the public interest.

"The statement is signed by J. Pierpont Morgan and Elbert H. Gary, committee of board of directors.

"At the meeting of the directors the following statement was read and subsequently given out by Mr. Gary:

"Existing conditions are affecting business to the extent that, instead of contract bookings for forward delivery, customers are buying only for immediate requirements. Nevertheless, strange as it may seem, the volume of prompt business is larger than usual, specifications running upwards of 30,000 tons per day.

BROKERS DOING RECORD BUSINESS

NEW YORK—Members of the stock exchange and others in the Wall street district devoted a good deal of attention yesterday to discussing the heavy business done in Monday's market by a prominent Broadway house.

Some of those who seemed to have some knowledge said that the dealings of the firm on Monday amounted to over 300,000 shares, and that 24 pages of their ledger were necessary to record the purchases made. At 7 o'clock Monday evening it was said that about 200 messengers were in the office building awaiting exchanges of tickets which are said to have been 1400 in number, and that it was found necessary to return many of these tickets and have the transactions go through without the usual forms.

Some of the stories in the board were to the effect that a large part of this trading was the covering of shorts put out several months ago, but that the purchases also included accumulations of some large blocks of long stock. The firm is said to have been a buyer of 70,000 shares of Steel common this morning.

EXPECT FURTHER DROP IN SUGAR

NEW YORK—The corner in the price of refined sugar was broken suddenly when Arbuckle Brothers cut price schedules from 7 1/2 cents to 6 1/2 cents a pound. This is the severest cut ever made on any one day in the memory of the sugar trade, and amounts to about \$2.50 a barrel.

John Arbuckle was said to be personally responsible for the reduction. Practically all of the other refiners met the cut at once. It is expected that further reductions will be made soon, until prices are reduced to normal.

BIG BORROWING DEMAND

NEW YORK—Brokers acting in the loan crowd say that in addition to a large borrowing demand in the loan crowd on Monday, the borrowing of stock Tuesday was also on a large scale, making the total demand about the largest within their knowledge in an experience of many years. One broker alone reports that he loaned 50,000 shares of stock early in the day, including 10,000 shares of Union Pacific, which were loaned flat against a 2 per cent carrying rate on Monday.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Eastbound

Sailings from New York	Sept. 27
Alcoa, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 27
Cunipania, for Liverpool	Sept. 27
Tourmaline, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 27
Celtic, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen	Sept. 28
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
Kursk, for Rotterdam	Sept. 28
La Provence, for Havre	Sept. 28
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg	Sept. 28
Uranium, for Rotterdam	Sept. 28
Princess Irene, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 28
Olympic, for Southampton	Sept. 30
Vaderland, for Antwerp	Sept. 30
Dover, for Southampton	Sept. 30
Minneapolis, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
Philadelphia, for Southampton	Sept. 30
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
Veragua, for Havre	Sept. 30
Principe de Plénouze, for Havre	Sept. 30
Genoa, for Southampton	Sept. 30

Sailings from Boston

Sailings from Boston	Sept. 29
Parisian, for Glasgow	Sept. 29
Lancaster, for London	Sept. 29
Iberian, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
Canadian, for Southampton	Sept. 30
Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 30
Sagamore, for Liverpool	Sept. 30

Sailings from Philadelphia

Sailings from Philadelphia	Sept. 29
Manitou, for Antwerp	Sept. 29

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Megantic, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Montreal, for London	Sept. 28
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Ausonia, for Southampton	Sept. 28
Canada, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Mount Royal, for London	Sept. 28
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Monmouth, for London	Sept. 28
Montezuma, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Acadia, for Southampton	Sept. 28
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Megantic, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Montreal, for London	Sept. 28
Monmouth, for London	Sept. 28

Westbound

Sailings from Liverpool	Sept. 27
Southwest, for Philadelphia	Sept. 27
Cedric, for New York	Sept. 28
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Karnaruk, for New York	Sept. 28
Devonian, for Boston	Sept. 30
Laurentic, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Brantford, for Boston	Sept. 30
Baltic, for New York	Sept. 30
Empress of Ireland, for Montreal	Sept. 30
New York, for New York	Sept. 30
Teutonic, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Whitfield, for Boston	Sept. 30
Essexford, for Philadelphia	Sept. 30
Celtic, for New York	Sept. 30
Lake Champlain, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Laurentic, for Boston	Sept. 30
Devonian, for Boston	Sept. 30
Megantic, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Laurentic, for Boston	Sept. 30
Atlantic, for New York	Sept. 30
Empress of Britain, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Canada, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Mauretania, for New York	Sept. 30
Arctic, for Boston	Sept. 30
Merion, for Philadelphia	Sept. 30
Cedric, for New York	Sept. 30
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Lusitania, for New York	Sept. 30
Laurentic, for Montreal	Sept. 30

Sailings from London

Sailings from London	Sept. 28
Lake Manitoba, for New York	Sept. 28
Montreal, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Minneapolis, for New York	Sept. 28
Montreal, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Minneapolis, for New York	Sept. 28
Montreal, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Mesaba, for New York	Sept. 28
Mount Royal, for Montreal	Sept. 28

Sailings from Southampton

Sailings from Southampton	Sept. 27
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	Sept. 27
Majestic, for New York	Sept. 27
America, for New York	Sept. 27
St. Paul, for New York	Sept. 27
George Washington, for New York	Sept. 27
Acadia, for Montreal	Sept. 27
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	Sept. 27
Oceanic, for New York	Sept. 27
Bluecher, for New York	Sept. 27
Cleveland, for New York	Sept. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grösse, for New York	Sept. 27
New York, for New York	Sept. 27
Cheltenham, for New York	Sept. 27
Philadelphia, for New York	Sept. 27
Albion, for Montreal	Sept. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm, for New York	Sept. 27
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Sept. 27
St. Louis, for New York	Sept. 27
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y.	Sept. 27
President Grant, for New York	Sept. 27

Transatlantic Sailings

Transatlantic Sailings	Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 27
Shinko Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 27
Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Sept. 27
Sailings from Seattle	Sept. 30
Otaru, for Hongkong	Sept. 30
Shinko Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 30
Panama Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 30
Sailings from Hongkong	Sept. 30
Mongolia, for San Francisco	Sept. 30
Sailings from Yokohama	Sept. 30
Inaba Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 27
Sailings from Seattle	Sept. 27
Manchuria, for San Francisco	Sept. 27
Sailings from Manila	Sept. 27
Ning Chow, for Tacoma	Sept. 27
Sailings from Papeete	Sept. 27
Mariposa, for San Francisco	Sept. 27

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30	Sept. 27
Jamaica, via Port Antonio	Sept. 27
Jamaica, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio	Sept. 27
Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), Germany, specially addressed for other destinations, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg	Sept. 27
Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), Germany and Azores, via Havre	Sept. 27
West Asia and East Indies, via Quebec	Sept. 27
Costa Rica, via Port Antonio	Sept. 27
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	Sept. 27
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon	Sept. 27
Azores Islands specially addressed for Italy	Sept. 27
via Ponta Delgada and Naples	Sept. 27

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Letters for Russia, India, East Indies close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m.; for other countries mail closes one hour earlier than time shown above.

Letters for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BY AID OF AVIATORS
FRENCH ARTILLERY
SCORES EVERY SHOT

Army Airmen Arouse Pride
by Brilliant Scouting in
Maneuvers, Thus Keeping
Lead Their Land Has Won

CROSSES AWARDED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The military maneuvers in the east which are now over have taught at least one great lesson. They have put an end to all doubt as to the question of the utility of the aeroplane for scouting work and have determined certain technical questions in military practice that have been recognized by all the commanders who attended them. The brilliant young French artillery officer, Colonel Bernard, even goes so far as to say that the present maneuvers have proved that two batteries with one aeroplane are five times as formidable as three batteries with no aeroplane.

Aviator Aids Guns

It was clearly demonstrated during the last week that the artillery fire could be so adjusted by the assistance of the aeroplane as to make each shot give definite results and so render it impossible for any force to withstand artillery fire thus directed.

The government was deeply impressed by what it saw of the actual working on the field of operations. Before they left for Paris, M. Caillaux, the premier, M. Messimy, the minister of war, and other members of the cabinet made a special trip to Hericourt, one of the aviation camps, where all the aviators who took part in the maneuvers were presented to them by General Roques, the commander of the military aeroplane division.

The army airmen consist of two classes, first the civil reservists and second the military officers, both of which classes performed wonderful feats at Villers.

Pride Expressed

M. Messimy expressed on behalf of himself and his colleagues the great satisfaction and pride they felt in the work the airmen had accomplished and he congratulated them on their individual courage and ability.

He then announced that Legagneux, Aubrun, Tabuteau, Vedrines and Martinet, all members of the civil reservist division, were to be decorated for their services to the state by the cross of the Legion of Honor and indicated that similar honors would be conferred on the members of the military division in due course.

The progress made by France in the use of the aeroplane for military purposes is far away ahead of that of any other country, and it is reported that she will within a very short time have 200 up-to-date machines in actual use and that this number will very quickly be doubled.

MONTENEGRO AND
TURKEY SETTLE
DISPUTED POINTS

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—By the exchange of notes between the Porte and the Montenegrin legations the negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro have been settled. According to the terms the Porte agrees to bear the expense of the drainage and regularization of the rivers Boyana and Drin.

Montenegro renounces at the same time all claim to an indemnity on account of works along the shore of Lake Scutari which have been rendered useless by the lowered level of the water.

The Turkish government also undertakes to consult the Montenegrin government with respect to the point of junction between the projected Adriatic railway and the proposed line to Antivari.

COTTON GROWING
TESTED IN SUDAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The British Cotton Growing Association has been informed by the foreign office that in response to its representations in favor of the encouragement of cotton growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, an experimental plantation of several thousand acres has been made in the Gezira, to the south of Khartoum, with a view to testing the local conditions, full knowledge of which is necessary before the scheme can be developed in any way. A similar letter has been addressed to the lord mayor of Manchester, this city being the center of the cotton trade in the United Kingdom.

QUEENSLAND LAND SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The demand that exists for land in the Stanthorpe district of Queensland was strikingly exemplified by the rush that recently took place in connection with an area of 2000 acres at Mindoola which was thrown open as a grazing homestead. There were no less than 105 applications for the land in question.

"AMATEUR" ARMY IS
HELP IN ASTRONOMY
SAYS PROF. TURNER

(Special to the Monitor)
PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Prof. H. H. Turner, D. S. C., D. C. L., F. R. S., in his address to section A of the British Association began by saying that an address on an astronomical subject by an astronomical president had only once before been given in this section, and he devoted most of his address to examining the causes why astronomy and all other observational sciences had been so neglected.

Why should a science, many of whose laws have not yet been discovered and whose study consists largely of observations, be regarded as inferior to some other branch of science which has progressed further, he asked? Was astronomy in the days of Tycho Brahe, when the science of planetary movement had not yet been "brought within any law at all," inferior to the days of Kepler who knew these laws?

Open Thought Is Need

One method of scientific investigation is to form a theory and then test it by all the facts that can be obtained; but Professor Turner urged that in some cases it was better to pursue investigations with an open mind. When M. Teisserenc de Bort began to send up his balloons, the mathematician exclaimed "Show me your laws."

"But they are just what I hope to find," M. Bort replied. "But surely you have formulated some law which you wish to test? I cannot admit you to scientific rank unless you have at least a tentative law," went on the mathematician.

Minute Search Wins

Professor Turner went on to say that scientific investigations would in future depend more and more on the method of "leaving no stone unturned," and he gave the following illustration of this. The Röntgen rays were first discovered by their photographic action and the discovery that a screen of calcium tungstate when exposed to these rays becomes phosphorescent was made by Mr. Edison who simply set his numerous assistants to work to try all possible substances until they found the right one.

This method is very prosaic and does not appeal to one nearly so much as the discovery had been made by chance, for instance, if Mr. Edison had picked up a bottle and found it to be the right one. But although this method sounds dull it has the advantage that no honest work is thrown away. We must also welcome chance, accident, memory and inspiration; and something of the method of Sherlock Holmes, who follows a clue unflinchingly to its conclusion is of the utmost value to the man of science.

Fruits Often Poor

Concluding, Professor Turner urged that it is not fair to judge the work of an observer by its fruits, because so much any theory can be advanced on much result shown. But it matters very little to the true observer whether we appreciate him or not, for he is essentially an amateur, using the word in the splendid sense which Professor Hale has recently given to it: "According to my view, the amateur is the man who works in astronomy because he cannot help it, because he would rather do such work than anything else in the world, and who therefore cares little for hampering traditions or difficulties of any kind."

"This distinction," the president declared, "is not conferred at birth but comes with work of the right kind. For the work of astronomy seems without end, and where the difficulties are very great the army of 'amateurs' is clearly the right one; they will go on working because they cannot help it."

NEW FLOATING
DOCK FOR HOLLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson have constructed a new floating dock for a firm at Rotterdam. The dimensions of the dock are, it is understood, length 365 feet and width 81 feet. This interesting structure was launched in three sections, after which they were bolted together in the river. The dock is so designed that any two sections can lift the third section to a sufficient height to allow barges and workmen to pass underneath, in the event of repairs or painting being necessary. The pumps used are centrifugal, being driven by electric motors. The dock is shortly to be towed to Rotterdam.

CASTLETON HAS RICH REEF

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH.—It is reported that an exceptionally rich mineral bearing reef has been discovered at Castleton on Loch Fyne. The lode is eight feet in width, and though it has not been assayed so far, it is declared by experienced miners to contain a large quantity of copper, as well as gold, silver and lead. The reef has been proved to a depth of over 100 feet.

BEAUTIFUL CORNER IN
KEW HAS ASSOCIATIONS

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Cottage in among trees of Kew Gardens was once residence of Duke of Cambridge

Duke of Cambridge, Head of
British Forces for 39 Years
and Veteran of Crimean
War, Loved Spot in Woods

ARMY REMEMBERS

(Special to the Monitor)

In a corner of the beautiful gardens at Kew, tucked away among the trees in a somewhat secluded spot, stands a small old-fashioned country house, covered with a profusion of ivy, and officially registered as No. 4 Museum of the Woods department. This house, in the days when it was known as Kew cottage, was a favorite resort of the Duke of Cambridge, one of the chiefs of the British army. There is little remarkable about the place itself; it is much like any other house of the Georgian period, well built and well designed, but it calls to memory not only the "Old Duke," as the soldiers knew him, but an epoch that left an indelible mark on the military history of England.

Training Began Early

In the museum of the United Service Institution at Whitehall may still be seen a little rack, holding four or five muskets made sufficiently small for a little lad to handle with ease. It was with these, in the days of his boyhood, that the duke first learned to "shoulder arms," and received his earliest impressions in the duties of a soldier.

By the time of the Crimean war, 1854, he was already a general commanding the brigade of guards. In 1856 he became commander-in-chief, and for a period of 39 years he held the post uninterruptedly. Probably no one who has not held that responsible position can understand the tasks it entails, or what opportunities it affords for the exercise of sound judgment, the practical experience of the soldier, and the insight and shrewd diplomacy of a politician.

Old Ways Changed

The Duke of Cambridge was neither a Wellington nor a Moltke, but he stood at the helm of military affairs in England during a period when a world-wide revolution was silently at work among army methods. In the days when he first donned the British uniform, the arm of the infantry was still "Brown Bess," the musket of the squares at Waterloo, that had changed but very little since Blenheim. When he finally vacated his position as commander-in-chief modern methods and modern weapons were everywhere in vogue. The field telegraph represented the despatch rider of the past; the field kitchen on wheels, that cooks the dinners even as it rumbles along with the line of march, had succeeded the time-honored campfire; comfortable and suitable clothing in which to do practical work had been substituted for high collars and tight tunics; common sense and intelligence in other words had come to the fore.

"Old Duke" Remembered

There is still a warm corner for the "Old Duke" in the heart of the British soldier. They still remember his inspections, searching though they must have been for the colonel whose regiment was unsteady on parade, for the captain whose company had failed to keep its distance, and the subaltern who gave the wrong word of command. A wiggling would certainly follow, if not something more.

BRITISH AFRICAN
SURVEY GOES ON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—According to the report of the colonial survey committee, just issued, a total of 54,000 square miles had been topographically surveyed in British Africa up to the end of March last. Great difficulty, apparently, is experienced on the gold coast in obtaining satisfactory labor, as the natives prefer to work in the mines, where the work is less heavy. Europeans therefore had to do the work of ordinary laborers, a task by no means easy in such a climate.

worse. But discipline is the making of an army, and one reason perhaps for the old duke's popularity was the fact that the soldiers knew this better than any one else.

AUSTRALIA IS AIDING
MAWSON EXPEDITION
IN ANTARCTIC TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Australian federal government has just voted a sum of £5000 (\$25,000) for the Mawson Antarctic expedition. This is in addition to the £5000 already voted by the South Australian government as well as the £7000 supplied by New South Wales.

Moreover, at a great meeting held in Melbourne town hall, both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Deakin, the present and the past prime ministers, made speeches in support of the undertaking.

The above facts will show the interest which is taken in Australia in the expedition, the object of which is mainly commercial and scientific, though it is understood that if an opportunity should occur a dash for the south pole may be made.

The Aurora, Dr. Mawson's ship, was originally purchased by subscriptions raised in three days by the Daily Mail.

ELECTRICAL SHOW IS
OPENED AT OLYMPIA
TO EDUCATE PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—On Sept. 23 an electrical exhibition was opened at Olympia and will last until Oct. 21. In a conversation with a representative of the "Standard" Mr. Benjamin, who is the manager of the exhibition, stated that it is promoted for the benefit of the electrical industry by a vast combine of scientific engineers and leading manufacturers. Its main object is to popularize the uses of electricity for lighting, heating and power. The only charge is that for admission, namely 1s. no extra charge being made for special exhibits or practical illustrations.

One of the most interesting exhibits is that of the postmaster-general. People are shown how a telegraphic message is sent and received, and anybody is welcome to experiment with his own message. There is also a complete telephone exchange with a number of operators at work, while postal assistants explain how everything is done and assist all persons who wish to experiment as operators.

Among the other attractions is the telewriter, which transmits messages in the writing of the sender; a model electrical home erected by the firm of John Barker & Co. of Kensington, in which practically everything is done by electricity; and an electrically worked laundry. Mr. Edison is exhibiting his storage battery and it is hoped, will show his cinematograph.

It would be tedious to go through the long list of the many devices which form part of the exhibition, but one thing no visitor is likely to miss is the illumination of the building, which is carried out by upwards of 1,000,000 electric lights.

ITALY DENIES REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—The Italian government has officially denied the existence of the rumored negotiations on its part with regard to Tripoli. The government knows that the cession of Tripoli would probably result in a war with Turkey, and no Italian statesman would desire that, hence the reiterated assertion that the Italian government's desire is to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire in which Tripoli is included.

TRAINED LIBRARIAN
ESSENTIAL IS VIEW
OF SIR JOHN DEWAR

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, Scotland.—The Library Association has just held the first session of its thirty-fourth annual meeting at the city hall, Perth. Sir John Dewar, M.C., presided and there was a large attendance of members and delegates.

After proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Dr. F. G. Kenyon, director and principal librarian of the British museum, Sir John Dewar proceeded to deliver his presidential address. He began by stating that no one placed a higher value on the services of a public library and the public library movement than he did and he had always looked upon it as one of the most promising of all modern efforts for the elevation of the people.

Libraries, of course, were as old as civilization, he said, but public libraries as they know them were of comparatively recent growth, being the result and the complement of the universal education which they now had all over the kingdom.

"I have been much interested," he continued, "in watching the influence in various elementary schools in the western Hebrides of the supply of small but carefully selected libraries. The free library movement of course can never touch that district, but through the generosity of James Coats of Paisley, who has done so much for the West Highland people, every school which asks for it has had a library supplied, so that in almost every parish all over that isolated region a fair supply of the best literature is available."

Effect Excellent

"The effect has been excellent and is most marked in the districts where the library is most appreciated. A great deal of course depends upon the librarian, and in most cases the teacher, who is the librarian, very fully realizes the importance of his position. In several instances it has had the direct effect of sending into a wider sphere several extremely well-equipped students."

"I have always felt that in our rural districts a great deal more might be done on these lines. It is important that life in our country districts should be made more interesting and more attractive, and I know of no more powerful influence in that direction than the encouragement of an intelligent love of books among the people."

Sir John Dewar went on to say that it was highly necessary that a librarian should be properly trained and helped to specialize for his life's work. His training and education were of the utmost public importance, since the control of perhaps the main supply of literature at the command of the community was in his hands.

Too many library committees had made the mistake of appointing amateur and partially trained men to have charge of libraries. When one realized the highly technical nature of a librarian's duties, that he would have the control of the literature of a great part of the community, that it was his duty to advise as to the books available to the people, that he must sift and select these books, that he must have a great knowledge of the right kind of book—and the infinite patience that is needed to discover it, as well as the tact and experience necessary to manage a sometimes not very easily managed committee—one could see how important it was that the librarian should be a picked man specially and carefully trained for his profession.

FROZEN MEAT TRADE
SHOWN THRIVING IN
AUSTRALIAN STATE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A review of the frozen meat trade is given by the general manager of the government produce department in a report dealing with the year's operations, which closed on June 30, 1911.

Lambs, instead of being merely a by-product of the wool industry, have become an important item of export since the trade was established by the government. Exports commenced on the inception of the produce works in 1895, during which year 2448 lambs and mutton carcasses were shipped overseas.

Generally, a steady advance has been made each year, with fluctuations due to variable seasons and the total number of animals exported last season amounted to 241,333. Of this number 195,436 were lambs, an excess of 41,000 carcasses on the previous year. There was, however, a decrease in the mutton carcasses dealt with, but this branch of the industry is always liable to considerable fluctuation.

From 1895 to date the total exports amount to 2,468,076 carcasses, which shows that, besides being a profitable outlet to the growers for their surplus lambs, the business has become a substantial addition to the trade of the state.

BERLIN BOURSE QUIET
IN MOROCCO DISPUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The Morocco question is now considered to be within a short time of settlement. The publication in the "Lokalanzeiger" to the effect that Germany asks no special privileges, and demands no extraordinary rights, but emphasizes in her proposals the necessity of a guarantee which benefits all nations, has done much to allay the disquiet that was becoming all too apparent in some circles. That paper being perhaps the best informed in Morocco affairs and in close touch with the foreign office, speaks with more authority than most.

The panic on the exchange ceased at once, and matters are quieter than before. There has been much written lately concerning Morocco's future as a cotton-growing country, this being a question of primary importance to the

Germans. In a recent booklet published here upon Morocco, which is being very widely read, the matter is summed up in the words:

"The necessity of possessing our own cotton plantations, which would make us independent of the United States, is apparent to all, and Morocco offers this possibility."

In a leading article in the Confectionair some little time back reference was made to the prognostications of Herr Alfred Mannesmann, one of the well-known five brothers Mannesmann, who own much property in Morocco and who are the most prominent German merchants there. Herr Mannesmann is reported to have prophesied a great future for Morocco in cotton growing, but there are other reliable authorities who express with equal conviction a quite contrary opinion.

He also believes he discovered traces of cotton plantations in the Sus district dating from a century ago. The then Sultan, grandfather of the present one, recognized the possibilities of his country in this regard and even caused a primitive system of irrigation to be made. A humus stratum to the depth of from one to five yards exists in the valley of the Sus river and Herr Mannesmann believes it would not be difficult to construct canals to feed the plantations.

The conditions altogether were more favorable to cotton growing in Morocco than in either German East Africa, Togo or America. The climate being so even, European labor could be employed. The article goes on to say that the Kaid of Agadir and Tarandant were friendly to the Germans and would make no opposition to any acquisition of land by them. Thus a new prospect would be opened to German textile industry through cotton culture in the Hinterland of Agadir.

RISE IN FREIGHTS
EXPECTED SOON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is understood that owing to the granting of a higher rate of pay to seamen and firemen the Liverpool shipping companies engaged in the Atlantic trade are discussing with the large London lines the question of increasing the prevailing freight rates by 10 per cent.

While no definite date has as yet been fixed as to when the contemplated alteration will take place, it is considered practically certain that the amount of the rise will be determined in the near future and enforced without delay.

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Is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

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The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Anniversary Invitations
ENGRAVED OR PRINTED
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
WARD'S
57-63 FRANKLIN STREETBRAZIL AIDS ROYAL
CAUSE IN PORTUGAL
BUT WANTS RESULTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal.—The recognition of the Portuguese republic by the European powers was received with every manifestation of satisfaction by the populace. The act has undoubtedly done much to secure the stability of the new regime, and the supporters of the monarchy make no secret of the fact that they regard it as a severe blow to their hopes of a counter revolution.

It is said that large sums of money subscribed in Brazil have reached the organizers of the monarchist cause in the peninsula, but that these sums have been accompanied by a notification to the effect that no more money will be forthcoming until some activity has been manifested by those responsible for the organization at home. It is probably hoped in this way to stir Captain Condeiro and those acting with him into attempting the long advertised irruption into Portugal.

Those, however, who understand what the situation really is, know that up to the present time the monarchists have absolutely failed to raise anything in the shape of a force adequate to start a fresh revolution. Such disturbances as have taken place in the country, including the recent trouble at Amarante, are purely industrial in their origin, and have no more to do with a royalist revolution than the food riots in France have an Orleansist origin, or the disturbances round Bilbao a Carlist one.

LAGOS COTTON PRICE
WILL BE RAISED TO
CAUSE BIGGER CROP

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—At the recent meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association it was stated that up to the present 508 tons of cotton seed have been distributed in Lagos for planting during the present season.

The association has decided to offer an increased price for cotton next season, and it is hoped that this will encourage growers in Lagos to produce a large crop. Up to Aug. 31, the total purchase of cotton in Lagos amounted to 5274 bales, as compared with 5469 bales for the same period of the previous year, and 11,489 bales for 1909.

In Nyassaland a large increase is reported in the acreage under cotton, both under the European and native cultivation. In Uganda the quantity of cotton produced is steadily increasing and it is hoped that within a year or two the annual crop will amount to some 50,000 to 100,000 bales. The government is endeavoring to improve the quality of the cotton, and good results are expected from its action.

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THE HOME FORUM

VISITOR TO THE CAVES OF HAN GOES INTO FAIRYLAND

SOME of the most marvelous caves in the world are to be found in the Ardennes, close to the tiny village of Han-sur-Lesse. A little mountain railway runs right up to the entrance of "La Grotte," the approach to which is very beautiful, for the road winds up a richly wooded valley and over pine-clad hills to the very top of the rocks. Here a guide is found who directs you to a little path through the woods, to where the river Lesse dashes foaming into the deep, dark mouth of the cavern through which it makes a channel, issuing in a broad calm stream three miles away in the valley.

A short way on, the grotto is entered by steep, rough steps and winding passages cut in the rock down into the very depths of the earth. The only light here is the guide's lantern and the way is so steep and narrow that one is glad to emerge in the first "salle," or hall—a great open space with beautiful stalactites hanging on all sides. Having passed through this the walking is good and fairly level and the grotto grows finer and more wonderful at every step. The salles are all lighted by electricity and the lights are so arranged as to show off the wonderful transparency of the stalactites.

These take the most curious and wonderful shapes. There are snow-white draperies falling in classic folds and great pillars which lend to the caves the dignity of a cathedral, while in the salle de la Cascade there is a veritable waterfall 29 feet high, made of purest alabaster falling from rock to rock.

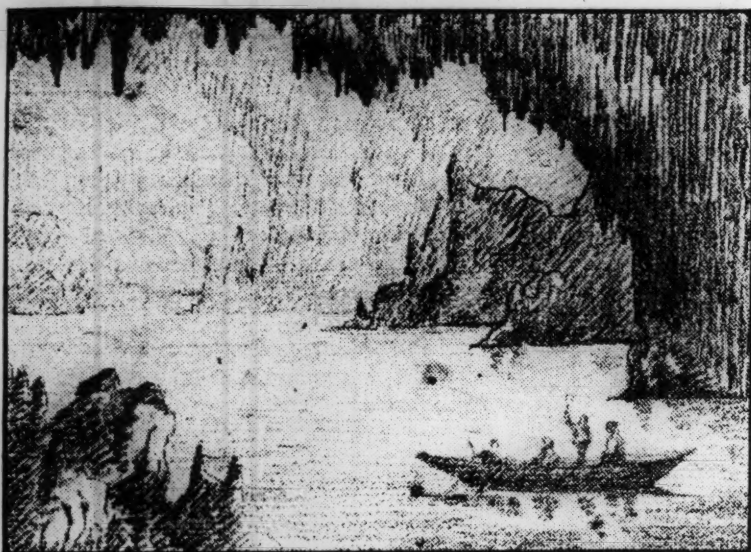
Emerging from a passage into one of these great spaces one seems to have wandered into a frozen forest, so high and fantastic are the stone formations, so intense the silence. A river flows far below with huge rocks in it and crossed by a little bridge which in the distance seems to disappear into the black depths of the cavern; while over the whole shines a dim, bluish light.

The salle du Dome is one of the most

As to Rag Time

Juggins—Who was it that said if he could make the songs of the people he wouldn't care who made the laws?

Muggins—Don't know. But if he's the chap who's making the songs of the people nowadays I'd just like to have the making of the laws a little while. That's all.—Red Hen.



(Specially drawn for the Monitor)
AT THE MOUTH OF THE CAVES OF HAN

wonderful sights it is possible to imagine. Here a mountain of rock rises in the middle with precipices on either side around which flows the dark, swift river. The height of its vast hall exceeds 650 feet and seems to be a veritable palace

NOT MOTHER HUBBARD'S CUPBOARDS

WITH a merry reference to the old woman who lived in a shoe whose children were so many that "she didn't know what to do," so sent them promptly to bed, the Youthful Companion says:

Mrs. Frances M. Gostling, in "The Bretons at Home," describes a barber shop where the same expedient had, in part, at least, been employed. It should be explained that in Brittany the beds are set in little recesses in the wall, and the people lie as on a closet shelf.

I had gone with my husband to find a barber. It was dusk when we entered the one room of the tiny cottage, and work was over for the day. The last customer sat idly in a corner, gossiping with the barber's wife, while the man of razors himself was idly glancing over last week's newspaper. I managed to

find an oak chest in front of a bed, and sat down to watch proceedings.

It was a curious sight. In the middle of the room sat my Englishman in his light tweed suit, a towel round his neck, his face covered with gleaming lather. In front of him stood the barber's wife, a lighted candle in her hand, to guide her husband in his work. Finally, his thin face almost touching that of his client, the barber himself, his left hand holding my husband now by the nose, now by the chin.

Suddenly, behind me, I heard a movement and felt a warm little hand on the back of my neck. There was a smothered laugh, and I turned to see a pair of eyes twinkling at me from the black depths of the cupboard bed against which I was sitting.

in a fairy story, for near the top are several large blocks of crystal which sparkle like diamonds in the light, and are one of the most beautiful features of the grotto.

Finally the descent is made by a rock staircase to the edge of the river where a barge is waiting. The guide takes the oars, the passengers seat themselves and the torches are extinguished. In absolute darkness and silence the boat glides along this underground river, when suddenly far in the distance a faint blue light dawns. It seems unearthly, and at first opalescent, but, behold, it is the daylight, for the barge is nearing the mouth of the cavern through which the meadows basking in the sunshine are to be seen.

The gradual emergence from total darkness into the bright sunlight is very striking and beautiful. At first the faint glow seemed to be a will of the wisp, an illusion; then it grew steadier and so dim and cold that the rocks took fantastic shapes, and towered menacingly on either side, until a corner is turned, and there, a few yards ahead, the trees and fields lie golden in the full daylight.

SUMMER VILLA OF HORACE UNEARTHED

TOWARD the close of the eighteenth century Abbe Capmartin de Chaupy settled upon a piece of ground lying about eight miles from the town of Vicovaro as the actual site of the villa which was presented to Horace by his friend Maecenas. The abbe devoted years of faithful work before asserting that he had found the actual site. He was in the end able to prove with absolute cer-

tainty that this was the only situation which tallied completely with the description given by Horace.

The Italian government has for some time past been carrying on systematic excavations at the villa and has uncovered some interesting relics, pieces of beautiful pavement wrought in exquisite mosaic, portions of wonderful frescoes and stucco work, fragments of marble figures

and some fine pieces of Roman architecture. The latter prove that a great part of the walls of the villa was composed of reticulated work, and this executed in the most wonderful way and with the hardest limestone, which must have made the work very difficult.

The baths or thermae date from the time of Antoninus and are of the most luxurious type. Here are the remains of the bathing, cooling and resting rooms. When it is remembered that this is merely a country house, probably just a summer residence, it indicates the idea of comfort which the Romans entertained.

The little villa must have been one of the most beautiful places imaginable, surrounded as it was by a great garden in the center of which was an artificial lake 350 yards square and six feet deep. The river Licenza, which flowed into it and fed it, supplied also the water for the baths by a system of pipes of the most ingenious kind. These have been found practically intact. Unfortunately this spot so filled with marvels of the workmanship and art of a bygone age has seen hard times, passing through those centuries of decadence in taste when the beautiful statues or marbles were simply carried away and burned for the lime which they might yield. Today the smallest portion is carefully guarded after it is unearthed and is duly docketed and preserved in a museum or other place of safety.

MUSIC AND DEMOCRACY

MY theory is that an exclusive, contemptuous, undemocratic spirit is a sorry defect in any musician, says a writer in the Atlantic. Of two otherwise equal conductors or players, the more democratic will be the better one every time.

Any one who calls his public "the rabble," and proudly insulates himself, will always labor under a serious disadvantage. One feels the chill in such a man's work. It is eccentric, abnormal, devoid of that human, emotional quality which is the soul of art.

After hearing a certain famous and

frigid European conduct in New York not very long ago, I was not surprised when he remarked to me afterward with a contemptuous grimace:

"The masses—they are stupid! What do they care or understand? When I play or conduct I try to forget all about the audience absolutely."

No wonder he found them stupid! This exclusive attitude is the surest means of putting listeners on the offensive, and quenching every inspirational spark that they may have brought as their offering.

Wonderful Ways That Plants Climb

THE tendrils are the arms by which a climbing plant is to cling to its support. They begin to revolve before they are full-grown in search for a support on which to cling. Moreover, the upper two or three joints of the vine also revolve in little circles a few inches in diameter. This revolving of the stem causes the tendrils to sweep in a wider circle.

The circle swept by the tendrils is 15 or 16 inches in diameter, and it is completed in about an hour and a half. The tendril must, therefore, travel a little over an inch in two minutes. The tendrils revolve in such a manner that they must strike the main stem of the plant and be arrested where there is some provision for avoiding it. When the tendril in its revolution has nearly reached the stem it bends upward until the stem is passed, and then falls down to its original position.

The tip of the tendril is slightly hooked, and the concave surface of the hook is highly sensitive to touch. As soon as this surface strikes a stick, the tendril begins to coil and to draw the plant up to the stick. This tendril may be readily deceived, for if we touch the concave surface ever so lightly with the finger it will begin to curve sensibly in one or two minutes. If the touch is rough, the tendril will, after a time, coil up into a complete spiral, and its motion will cease. The tendril will eventually discover its mistake, however, and will uncoil and begin again to revolve.—Harpers Weekly.

History on a Turtle

A Westerly (R. I.) farmer discovered the only copy of the family history crawling near the edge of a brook the other day. The history is inscribed on a turtle's back. The first entry on the turtle's back bears the date 1793, and every generation since is recorded there. The turtle is both the oldest book and oldest living inhabitant on the farm.—Buffalo Commercial.

How Jefferson Regarded Newspaper Abuse

WERE I to undertake to answer the calumnies of the newspapers, it would be more than all my own time, and that of 20 aids, could effect. For, while I should be answering one, 20 new ones could be invented. I have thought it better to trust to the justice of my countrymen, that they would judge me by what they see of my conduct on the stage where they have placed me, and what they knew of me before the epoch since which a particular party has supposed it might answer some view of theirs to vilify me in the public eye. Some, I know, will not reflect how apocryphal is the testimony of enemies so palpably betraying the views with which they give it. But this is an injury to which duty requires every one to submit whom the public thinks proper to call into its councils.—Thomas Jefferson.

Place de l'Etoile

Here where the swerving motors weave and dart,
Here where this pompous arch yet breathes the spell

Of him who fought unwisely though so well.

One seems to see the city's very heart:
Louvre's ravishing array of ravished art.

The soaring column where the Bastille fell.

With Notre Dame between, and Sainte Chapelle,

And left, and like a purple stain, Montmartre.

One evening musing here above the Seine,

And wondering what was finished, what begun,

I wheeled to see the lights of sunset wane

Over the relics of Napoleon.

And saw—with rapt surprise—a monoplane

Swooping above the breakers of the sun.

—J. F. A. Pyre in the Atlantic.

WHAT WOMAN DID IN ANCIENT ROME

IF the country is happiest that has no history, then Agrippina the Younger made Rome happy for a period. Tacitus, that active historian who chronicled true and false, fact and gossip, with equal generosity, it would appear, was unable, as Professor Ferrero writes in the Century, to string out the story of the first six years of Agrippina's rule beyond a

Tones and Values

When artists speak of "tones of color" and "values" what do they mean?

An inquirer to the Ladies Home Journal is answered as follows:

A tone is a definite note in the color scale. Color tones always descend in value from light, the highest, to dark, the lowest. The word "value" is often misused. As an art term "value" refers to the relative intensity of one tone compared with another tone, judged by a standard of light. The term is not used exclusively in connection with color, for values are not dependent upon colors. Tones in black and white have values as well as tones in color. We can lighten or darken a color tone by adding lighter or darker colors to it, but we change the value by increasing or diminishing its force compared to other tones, for every dark is higher in value than the next darker tone, and every light is lower in value than the next lighter tone.

The sandwich as an article of food has just had its hundredth and fiftieth birthday.—L'Independence Belge.

We've met that same sandwich several times on this side of the ocean.—"Life."

single book, so quiet had all the things of Roman life become.

She married the vacillating Claudius with the determination to restore the order and decency of an elder day and the prestige of the Augustan family, and until her son Nero was lured from her influence she did an amazing work. She so pleased the people that they accorded her higher honors than had been before shown to any but the priests and they gave her the title of Augusta, which even Livia, the noble consort of the first emperor, had not received. Tacitus, who defamed her much, Ferrero thinks, said that her rule was rigid as a man's. She educated her son Nero after the methods of the old strict school, calling the sage Seneca to be his instructor.

Nero loved the arts and pursued poetry, music and painting with an ardor that left him cold to oratory and studies which would have better prepared him for his great destiny. When he was 17 his mother by a splendid stroke of statesmanship had him, at the passing of Claudius, proclaimed the head of the army, through her hold upon the leaders. In a modest speech to the Senate he gave back to them their old rights of political rule, saying that he wished only command of the army. This really restored the republic and this restoration was one of the most remarkable achievements of the imperial Agrippina. Both Augustus and Tiberius had held that the empire was to be governed by the aristocracy, and that the emperor was only the depositary of certain powers conceded him for state reasons by the Senate. She reestablished this policy.

It was Poppaea at last who worked the downfall of this noble Roman lady, one whom Ferrero seems to place close beside Livia in honor, discretion and the splendid virtues of the Roman women. Poppaea wound Nero in her coils, and intriguing to become his empress, at last persuaded him to seek not only the downfall but the actual destruction of his own mother. While Agrippina lived she must, from the veneration in which the people held her, act as a check to Nero's riotous and exotic nature, and at last he conspired in her removal.

Ferrero says that she felt like a soldier, on duty and at her post, bravely defending the social and political traditions of the Roman aristocracy and the time-honored ideas of the empire against those new forces of a later age which were seeking to orientalize the ancient Latin republic.

Professor Ferrero points out, in closing these papers on the women of the Caesars, that every state has been compelled to instill into its women a regard for the highest things of life, those virtues upon which the stability of the state depends; for it is woman's peculiar duty to conserve and replenish these.

"BE YE THEREFORE PERFECT"

THE line of cleavage between a worldly, formal acquiescence in Christianity and a truly spiritual discipleship to Jesus can be no more clearly marked than in an article in a current magazine which affirms that the search for perfection is both the hope and the despair of human life. Jesus told us plainly to be perfect as our Father in heaven is perfect; but if modern society has given up the hope of proving his teaching true and stops at its own repeated failures to realize the ideal good he points out, then what place does it accord to Jesus as a teacher of realities?

Christian Science stands as the interpretation of the Master's teachings which makes them alive and practical today. It says to men that they need no longer cling despairing to a formal belief that Jesus taught the way of life; they may definitely know that he taught it, that his was the great Science of universal being, the only right and scientific teaching that can possibly be. Everything else at very best is partial, and explains mankind's despair of ever reaching a perfect thing, in the very fact that the systems of thought under which they seek to deal with that which is partial, imperfect and cannot be otherwise. Nothing material can be perfect, and to this extent the people who write of how humanity seeks and seeks without finding the ideal good, have only to stop and see that this failure comes not because it is impossible to find perfection but because we are looking for it in the wrong direction.

God is good, and God is Spirit. Therefore good is spiritual. Mortals must continue to work out of the dream of

sense, the false concept of things as material, but holding always in thought the ideal and never for a moment being deceived into thinking that a material thing is the reality. As, they learn to do this their present concepts of things are less material and to that extent more nearly approach the ideal. But close analysis shows that what is actually happening is that humanity is giving up all that is material in its concepts of good by exchanging them for more spiritual concepts. If good is spiritual it cannot be material, and the sooner all the deep power of this statement is understood, the sooner will mankind rise to the measure of that stature of divine sonship which Jesus was able to declare even while he walked the earth.

Jesus worked miracles, so men said; but to him they were natural evidences of "the superiority of spiritual over physical power," as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 131). His joy was in knowing God, his whole sense of life was Spirit, not matter. His life was always God—and to dwell in God was his privilege—in Spirit, not in matter. Whatever he went through to the human sense his inward communion with things divine was never broken. Mortals find such sayings as his utterly incomprehensible—as witness Nicodemus, a good and just man, apparently. But when spiritual consciousness begins to dawn then the secret of Jesus begins to be plain. He worshiped God—loved good—in Spirit and in Truth, in a divine intelligence of that which is real and substantial. The Jews were wor-

shipping God in matter and in the phenomena of a disappointing and decaying material seeming. God is not in graven images, either mental or physical. The graven images of mankind today may be the gold they heap up or the things that money can buy. They look to these things for joy, and find it not.

Happily men keep looking, and when they have at last exhausted all the possibilities of mortal belief, then at last humanity will as a whole begin to seek for good, for God, in Spirit and in Truth. Already many are beginning to abandon their vain search in matter and are learning how happy a thing it is to know God and to walk with Him. Instead of trying to find their comfort or pleasure, for example, in the material sounds called music, they are cultivating the power of becoming aware of the harmony of the divine Mind, which is Love, indeed, not a fleeting travesty of love. "Music is love in search of a word," says Lanier; but it will never find that word in tinkling cymbals or any other material implement of art. Yet art is often the purest and highest concept of harmony that mortals know. It is the best counterfeit, in other words, of things divine; and while the counterfeit may be closely like the original and may deceive the longer, yet we may also remember, when we know the thing a counterfeit, that the original, the real, is not only just as beautiful as our limited sense deems the counterfeit to be, but infinitely more so. In other words nothing is lost but all is gained in giving up the search for good in matter and finding it in the divine Mind, where all things are eternally perfect.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

His Sentiments

Both Lincoln's kindness and his crisp power of expressing himself in a needed rebuke on occasion are illustrated in the following story, which the Washington Star vouchers for. A group of veterans was telling stories of Lincoln and one said:

"My wife collected autographs. She once wrote to Lincoln for a sentiment and his autograph, and she got in reply a note that ran:

"Dear Madam: When you ask from a stranger that which is of interest only to yourself, always enclose a stamp. There's your sentiment, and here's your autograph.—A. Lincoln."

Kitty and Her Collar

A correspondent has noted a recent item here advising that a bell be hung on pussy's neck in order to warn the birds of her approach. The writer while approving the idea of protecting the bird says that a ribbon or collar round a cat's neck has often been the means of catching her on limbs or fence pickets

Today's Puzzle

ENIGMA

With crooked head and double tail,
My coming makes the earth turn pale.
In vain an army, sword in hand,
Attempts to drive me from the land.
Decapitate me, it is clear,
You make me always, always here.
Cut off my double tail, and then,
Like Richard, I'm myself again,
And if both head and tail you sever,
I'm made more obstinate than ever.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Army.

Self-Trust of Genius

The following incident illustrates the poet Wordsworth's simple faith in his own work. He had gone to London in advanced years, for he had been made poet laureate. He walked with a friend in London, and saw a pretty little girl sitting on the grass. He was charmed by her appearance, and, going up to her, he asked her several questions. Being well pleased with her answers, he put his hand into his big pocket and drew out a little book containing some of his poems. Then he told her to look well at him, to note his appearance, to observe well the time of the day and the spot where they were, and to remember that the book had been given to her there by the author, William Wordsworth. It is a laughable picture, but Wordsworth knew, better than the rest of the world, his value to mankind.—Childrens Magazine.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, September 27, 1911

The Unrest in Europe

THE unknown person who first applied the term "unrest," to describe the social upheaval which is convulsing Europe, added a new word to the popular vocabulary, the immediate acceptance of which has demonstrated the demand for it. Beyond this, however, he did little more than apply a label to a condition more obvious than understood. From London to the Golden Horn, and from Moscow to Oporto, the ramblings of the commotion are heard, but whether it is called "unrest" or whether it is called "x," it remains equally, to the superficial view, the unknown quantity.

In Turkey it assumes the form of a racial struggle, in Russia of a conflict with autocracy; in England it is disguised in a transport strike, in France in a vine-dressers war, or in food riots; in Portugal it is the revolt against Jesuitism, in Spain the incipience of republicanism. These, none the less, are but names, but words. Behind the whole upheaval is, of course, a spirit of unrest. You may, in a way, say the same of Aetna when it is in a condition of eruption, yet that does not explain much. The question is, What is it that is filling the workers in all these countries with a feeling of resentment? The answer, whether justly or unjustly, undoubtedly is, an irresistible sense of injustice.

The education of the people has taught the people to think, the Christianization of the world has filled them with ideals, but neither the education nor the Christianization has obliterated the type of Dives or of Lazarus. The Lazarus of today resents the purple and fine linen of Dives as much as ever he did before. The Dives resents the poverty of Lazarus, inasmuch as the chiaroscuro created by it is too pronounced. The one is conscious only of the injustice of things as they are; the other, of things as they might be. Neither quite realizes that they are both the victims of conditions they know not how to control. Unless this simple fact is calmly realized, and a genuine attempt is made to bridge the gulf, the struggle between capital and labor will continue; the shearing of those who have will by no means destroy the passion to have in those who have not. One thing, and one thing only, will end the battle, a practical application of true Christianity which will demonstrate, before the world, the hidden meaning of the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

THE statement issued by Attorney-General Wickersham, in response, as it is said, to many inquiries regarding the possible prosecution of the United States Steel Corporation, is to a degree reassuring. Very properly, Mr. Wickersham holds to the position that the department of justice cannot state in advance of actual proceedings that action against any particular party is in contemplation. One of the reasons given for this is that it cannot be known in advance of investigation whether or not the law has been violated; another is, that if the ascertained facts shall require criminal proceedings, ordinary prudence would demand that publicity be not given to those facts until indictments are found.

Throughout the entire anti-trust campaign there has been too much ante-investigation presumption, assumption, indictment and conviction. People who have no interest in the trusts beyond that which they have in business enterprises generally, who believe in the observance and enforcement of the law, and who are out of all sympathy with those who violate it, question the hue-and-cry raised against certain industrial activities simply because they are great and successful.

Mr. Wickersham declares now he would prefer that business interests should themselves readjust their organizations so as to remove all possible criticism concerning their regularity, rather than that the department of justice should have to conduct legal proceedings to compel such readjustment. In another place he admits that the trusts have a right to dispute the assumption of illegality. It seems, then, that there is an open question here, or, at least, there is doubt enough involved in many of these cases to indicate prudence in discussing them, and to preclude, on grounds of common fairness, any frequent reference to criminality.

The government of the United States and its department of justice are certainly big enough and strong enough to assert and maintain the dignity of the law without resorting to sensational or spectacular methods. An assurance, beyond any that Mr. Wickersham can give, that calmness, deliberation, prudence, regard for the tremendous interests involved—sanity—shall mark the future policy of the administration in dealing with the industrial problem is called for by the present situation. The prosperity and happiness of millions of people require settled business conditions. Mr. Taft has a duty to perform at this time in convincing the public that the rule of reasonableness laid down by the supreme court has not already been forgotten and will not be ignored by himself or by those about him.

Deer in the Path of Commerce

IT is possible that the Massachusetts game commissioners are right in their presumption that the deer caught in the ocean roadway off Boston light the other day had escaped from some private estate or reservation nearby, but the animal as well might have come down to Boston from the northern woods of Maine. This has happened in the past. In communities not far from Boston, deer are now frequent visitors, and not always welcome ones. It is a source of surprise as well as of interest to people living in the interior of the country, and in districts that were wild not much more than a generation ago, that here in New England, after its almost 300 years of settlement, large game is to be found in abundance. Yet where the buffalo and the antelope roamed in the sixties, one might travel for hundreds of miles now without coming across anything larger than a coyote or a prairie dog, and there are tens of thousands of adults in the great West today who have never seen a wild deer.

Down in Maine, in New Hampshire, in Vermont, in western Massachusetts, and even in congested and busy Connecticut and Rhode Island, deer that have wandered through the spruce and maple

and pine woods from the north frequently nibble at the growing crops in the back lots of industrial cottagers. It is not unusual in this group of states to hear of claims being filed by those who have suffered from the innocent but none the less serious depredations of the state-preserved animals.

It is impossible for most people to regard the deer in the light of an enemy or a nuisance. The gentleness and daintiness of the creature invite kindness. But these considerations do not always appeal to the farmer or truck gardener who has suffered from the sharp hoof and the fastidious mouth of the visitor from the wilds. Often the timid animal is disturbed in the midst of its feast, frightened, stamped; not infrequently it wanders aimlessly through the wooded spaces until it finds itself in the very path of commerce. The occasional daybreak chasing of a deer in some close-built suburb is a reminder of the direct connection afforded by our metropolitan woods reservations with the native wilds to the north.

Academic Manners

THE dean of Columbia University, whose duties bring him closer to the undergraduate than any other official gets, has felt it timely to preach a homily on the manners, or lack of them, of the student-world. He is certain that in the reaction against former stateliness and formality of conduct and of reverence of pupil for master there has been too wide a swing in the other direction. He does not dispute that in kindly intent to do good and to be helpful, both to fellow students and to denizens of so much of the outer-world as men come to know during an academic career, the modern college or university man is commendable. He admits that students now come to colleges and universities, to a far greater extent than formerly, from homes where instruction in manners is not deemed requisite. Once only the gently-bred went to college. Now the doors are open to all, and all persons of all social grades pass through them.

Nevertheless, Dean Keppel is far from satisfied with either the theoretical or the practical estimate put upon good form and manners by educational administrators, by teachers and by students. He contends that if it be true, as he seems to admit, that the chief defect of American college youth is lack of a sense of responsibility, then there is no better way of supplying what is lacking than to insist that students shall "realize a responsibility to their own honour proper in their daily dealings with persons about them." When attention again is centered on the way of doing the right thing in the courteous way then Dean Keppel believes that there will be reforms in minor morals as well.

The evident reaction toward the cultural ideal of education, which is under way in institutions that during the past generation have been emphasizing specialization at an early age, may bring with it renewed emphasis on good manners as an outward sign of inner refinement. It is to be hoped that it will, for there have been few aspects of student life during the past generation which have been more steadily overlooked by all concerned than the obvious relation that exists between manners and morals, and the wisdom of choosing a right way of doing a thing as well as doing the right thing. Democracy in invading and capturing seats of learning need not be rudely contemptuous; and the finest flower of academic culture has its root in good will and blossoms forth in gracious courtesy and deferential speech. For thousands of youth entering on university or college life for the first time this week, the injunction they most need is one of manners. Their moral discipline has been cared for; they should look also to their modes of speech and social habits toward men and women.

THE Puget Sound salmon catch of this year is said to be the largest on record, but one might spend a whole day in a Puget Sound community without hearing a fish story. Fishing in the Pacific Northwest is for business, not for pleasure.

THERE has been quite a slump in radium, due, perhaps, to reports concerning the illegality of the trust that controls it. If one is properly qualified for doing business with the combine, the commodity can now be had at \$80,000 a gram.

CHICAGO is not so loyal to its baseball teams as it once was, as is instanced by the local newspaper statement that the championship of that city could not be satisfactorily decided by a contest between the "Cubs" and the "Sox."

CHILE and Argentina are discussing a railway agreement with a view toward preventing a tariff war. This may be an entering wedge for another agreement whereby any kind of conflict will become impossible.

IF MORE pay will result in the expediting of business at the ocean steamship wharves, the traveling public will hope that the customs inspectors may get the increase they ask relative to work at night.

THE growth of attendance at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is in direct response to the growing demand for young men who know how to do some very necessary things very well.

IT WOULD be of real interest to learn the number of people interested in certain trusts who until quite recently have hoped that trusts they are not interested in might be investigated.

MANY reasons are being advanced for the failure of reciprocity to carry in Canada, but, as usual, the simplest one, namely, because it did not have enough votes, is overlooked.

STILL, it is barely possible that some of the energy expended in criticizing the new New York charter might be usefully employed in improving it.

THE impression is gaining headway that recent alarms with regard to the probabilities of extended drought in this country were premature.

ONE reason why many people do not come back from aviation trips under the new private booking system is because many people do not go.

ANYBODY who thinks the Indian has ceased to be a factor in this country will be disabused by noticing how nicely he handles his summer.

CLOSE to 100 per cent of all the losses through fire might be saved if people would settle down to the simple task of saving it.

Direct Primaries in Massachusetts

THE first test of the direct primary for nomination of state officials in Massachusetts does not show any marked desire of "insurgents" in either party to overcome the wishes of the "regulars." Governor Foss wins renomination practically without opposition. Mr. Frothingham gains the right to make the fight for promotion from the post of Lieutenant-Governor without any serious attack by supporters of his "progressive" rivals. In some of the contests for nomination to the minor offices by Democrats there have been reverses that can hardly fail to have beneficial effects.

The number of votes cast throughout the state was large enough to make unlikely any serious effort to move for the law's repeal. Much of the "machine" wing of each party may dislike the new method for its potentialities when it is fully utilized, they cannot deny that there has been a fairly satisfactory poll of average public opinion. Not a few citizens, chronic civic drones, were absolutely indifferent. Others declined to vote at the cost of enrolling themselves as Republicans or as Democrats. But neither of these elements, by inaction, fundamentally altered the result. A majority of the candidates named fairly represent the average sentiment of the Massachusetts partizan. The opinion of the non-partizan, independent, balance-of-power faction of the voters will be recorded on election day.

How Tipping Cloaks an Abuse

NOR long ago investigation in a western city revealed the fact that the fees paid by patrons of certain popular restaurants to attendants whose services compelled recognition found their way not into the pockets of the employees, but, rather, into the coffers of the proprietors. The waiters, coatroom boys, attaches on the fee list in general, it was found, were compelled to turn in all tips at the desk. Close watch was kept on them to see that they did this. Thus the proprietors in question took advantage of the good-natured generosity of their patrons to impose upon them a special tax.

A lawsuit just begun in an eastern city shows that the cold cupid-ity of the grasping restaurant proprietors of the West has been exceeded. In this instance it is shown that a certain restaurateur let the hat and coat checking privilege to another for \$1500 a year. It is alleged, on the one hand, that the proprietor is striving to force the present concessionaire out because he has an offer of \$6000 for the privilege; on the other hand, it is alleged as a reason for trying to get rid of the hat room franchise-holder that his boys have insulted many patrons who have exhibited an unwillingness to have their hats and coats checked.

The importance of this matter, of course, lies in the application of it. Americans are known the world over for their good-natured generosity. It is openly asserted by people of other nations, who are more conservative in their generosity and who find it necessary to be so, that Americans have spoiled the European attendant and made travel costly and disagreeable for tourists of all nationalities. People of European training exercise moderation and judgment in the feeling of those who serve them. They do not give indiscriminately or extravagantly. They are careful not to give where no reward is deserved.

Americans at home as well as abroad have overdone the tipping custom. Giving has been so good-naturedly generous that the fees of many establishments cut a very respectable figure in comparison with the general receipts. Waiters and others, instead of receiving wages, sometimes pay for the privilege of working in such places. As has been seen recently, the proprietors are getting the matter down to the point where they count upon public generosity as an asset of their business and have begun to farm out the privilege of preying upon the public.

Perhaps the public is not yet prepared to give this problem the consideration that might lead to its solution. But it stands to reason that in the near future the imposition will be recognized and dealt with as impositions always should be dealt with.

INDIANA'S Governor has concentrated attention in that state on the shameful national record for fire-waste by a proposal that a day early in October be set apart by citizens for such action as will reduce the likelihood of fire, either in timber tracts, on farms or in crowded urban centers where population is congested and industry is carried on. Chicago also is preparing for similar concerted effort.

Anything of the kind is to be welcomed and aided. Where Europeans pay this indirect form of taxation at the annual rate of thirty-three cents per person, the burden upon each man, woman and child of this country is \$2.51. In times like these, with family budgets under scrutiny in order to meet rising cost of living, it is prudent to reckon with this item of involuntary expenditure. For the burden does fall on all inhabitants, and not solely on those persons whose property is destroyed or on the insurance companies. Add to the direct losses the cost of fire-fighting which inferior and defective forms of construction make necessary, and the total bill is enormous. By some experts it is put as high as \$450,000,000.

If state and city officials conceive it to be good strategy to educate the taxpayer as to what he loses by his ignorance or negligence, well and good. All the people thinking about a duty at a given time are more likely to see it and act with speed and momentum than if the attention and will of individuals are touched person by person. The value of such special days as Governor Marshall has officially designated is that the reform profits by a simultaneous stirring of many consciences. Formal action, new laws, stricter enforcement of such as already exist and aroused public sentiment come because of cooperative facing of a duty. Moreover, householders will willingly enter on tasks of investigation and repair, of destruction of useless and inflammable property, of provision of simple but adequate precautions against fire, if they know that their neighbors are also busy in the same way.

THIRTEEN tons of Java sugar are on the way to this country. This should go far toward relieving the situation, when stirred.

IT LOOKS as if the ocean-to-ocean aviators would have to be granted an extension of time.

Fire Prevention Day